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Beef Supplies Hit New Low; French Politics Erupting; Blimp Lost Fighting Sub

The World's Day—July 30, 1943

New England: Beef Supplies Drop to Lowest Point

New England beef supplies dropped to their lowest point in a year today as inter-governmental agencies tossed the ball of "shortage reasons" back and forth. [Page 2.]

Fighter-plane tactics, and the relationship of civilian aircraft spotters in "alerting" these aircraft, was disclosed in a two-day tour of Atlantic Coast observation posts, information centers, and fighter airdromes, conducted by Army Air Force officials at Mitchel Field, N. Y. [Page 2.]

The Nantasket-Boston Steamboat Company has requested the State Department of Public Utilities to grant authority to discontinue the Pemberton commuters' service which was established on July 13, 1943. According to the Steamboat Company, the number of passengers availing themselves of this service does not warrant its continuation.

In Europe: French Generals in Another Dispute

French politics erupt again as another dispute between Generals Charles de Gaulle and Henri Giraud has broken out during a long session of the French National Committee of Liberation in Algiers. Disagreement is said to have arisen over the forming of a commissariat of defense over which General de Gaulle wishes to preside.

Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson has consulted with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower in North Africa regarding prosecution of the war, has inspected air bases, and visited the wounded in Army hospitals.

Polish farmers have burned their entire wheat crop in order to prevent its falling into the hands of the Germans, the Polish "underground" radio station claimed.

King Boris of Bulgaria has called a secret session of his special advisers, the British Radio reports, quoting German sources as saying that Italy has assured Bulgaria it will continue in the war on the side of the Axis.

Washington: Navy Blimp Lost Fighting U-Boat

Navy Secretary Knox announced that a blimp had been lost at sea recently in an extraordinary fight with a surfaced submarine. It was the first airship ever reported so destroyed.

Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Chairman, says President Roosevelt's world-wide radio talk of July 27 was the beginning of his campaign for a fourth term, and has made a formal demand of the Office of War Information, and War and Navy Departments that statements be distributed to the armed forces reporting comments of Republican Congressmen on "political implications" of the speech.

Development of the Elk Hills, Calif., petroleum reserve was reported still being sought by the Navy Department through a new contract with Standard Oil of California to replace the one rescinded by the Navy when a Justice Department report termed it illegal and invalid.

The Wacs are to have a medal all their own. President Roosevelt has established a "Women's Army Corps Service Medal" to be awarded to members of the WAC for "honorable services performed by them."

National: Colorado Board Attacks 35-Mile Speed

Colorado's Highway Patrol Board said it would not attempt to enforce less than a 45-mile speed limit, calling the national 35-mile limit wasteful of manpower and equipment.

Representative Will Rogers, Jr. (D) of California, arrived in London by plane from New York, at his own expense representing a committee formed at a recent conference in New York seeking British support of a program to rescue the Jews of Europe. He said he expects to remain in England about a month and will tour British plane factories, U. S. air bases and American troop encampments.

Italy: Mussolini Reported Prisoner in Rome

Benito Mussolini is reported to be a military prisoner in a Rome hotel, having been taken there by eight armed generals upon the King's order after the meeting of the Fascist Grand Council on July 24. The report, which comes by way of North Africa, adds that "Mussolini did not resign, he was thrown out by a military coup d'état."

Spanish Ambassador to Rome has been recalled by General Franco, according to the German-controlled Belgian Radio in a broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Italian workers in one German town where they are employed in a synthetic rubber factory are reported to have rioted and demanded their return home. German SS troops broke up the demonstration, and 20 of the Italians were killed, the Moscow Radio says.

Clashes between foreign workers and the police have occurred in Vienna as result of Mussolini's resignation, says a British broadcast quoting a dispatch from Switzerland.

Orient: Vichy Hands Keys to Japanese Puppet

Japanese sponsored puppet government in Shanghai has been handed the keys to the French concession by Vichy's Consul General, in accord with an agreement ending extraterritorial rights in the Shanghai International Settlement and vesting administrative rights in the Chinese puppet government.

Americas: Dominican Decree Limits Exports

Gen. Rafael Trujill, chief of the Dominican Republic armed forces, issued a decree limiting exports of surplus rice, corn, and peanut cakes exclusively to the United States Commodity Credit Corporation or party designated by that agency.

The War:

Latest developments on the world battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 3.

Help Wanted: Candidates for Office In Bridgeport's Municipal Election

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., July 30 (AP)—The Progressive Party of Bridgeport turned to the help wanted column today in a search for candidates to run in the municipal election this fall.

A classified advertisement in the Bridgeport Telegram read:

"Are you civic minded?

"Do you think your district needs improvement? Are you satisfied with the Socialist administration's handling of your interests? If your answer to the above question is no, and your dissatisfaction has reached a point where you feel that you may conscientiously be serving the best interests of the taxpayers of Bridgeport by seeking office as an independent candidate in the coming municipal election, the Progressive Party needs you. Qualifications: civic interest and pride; unblemished character, and legal voting residence in the city of Bridgeport."

Potential candidates were then advised to write "for complete information and further details."

Henry F. Hensel, head of the party who expects to run against Socialist Mayor Jasper McLevy, said of the advertisement:

"It is a democratic method of seeking candidates. As far as I know, it has never been tried before."

The Christian Science Monitor Index

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Weather Report

Slightly Cooler

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Friday at 8:07 p. m. and ends Saturday at 5:04 a. m.
Dimout begins Saturday at 8:06 p. m. and ends Sunday at 5:05 a. m.

Italian Troops Revolt Against Badoglio Order; Roosevelt Seeks Action to Halt Anarchy in Italy; Americans and Canadians Advance in Sicily

Axis defense at Catania threatened; Russians drive nearer to Nazi base at Orel.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

American and Canadian troops, paced by one of the most powerful sky umbrellas ever assembled, continue to drive ahead in Sicily; Hamburg has been attacked again in the record aerial offensive against Northern Europe, and in Russia fresh German reinforcements from France and Germany have failed to check the Soviet advance on Orel.

Dispatches from General Eisenhower's headquarters indicate strongly that the 21-day-old Sicilian campaign is now in its final stages. General Patton's men appear to have scored an important tactical success by scaling three 1,000-foot ridges to outflank newly reinforced elite German units in the operation that resulted in the fall of Nicosia.

Presumably, the Americans are pressing forward to cut off the main Nazi forces at Catania or precipitate a general enemy retreat to Messina. Hard-hitting Canadians, encountering somewhat stronger resistance, are reported to be within 20 miles of Catania in an attack on the lower end of the triangular Axis line, where the British Eighth Army has been held to a stalemate for two weeks.

While heavy, medium, and light bombers and fighters are blasting German ground concentrations, other Allied planes, led by Flying Fortresses, have been carrying out widespread attacks on airfields in Southern Italy and on shipping and port facilities in the few Sicilian harbors still in Axis hands.

The RAF has dropped an additional 2,000 tons of bombs on Hamburg, and daylight attacks have been made by American raiders on Nazi airfields in Holland and other objectives in occupied areas. This is the seventh time Germany's important northern port and its adjacent regions

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

United Nations ready to deal with any group but Fascists, he says; warning to neutrals.

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—The British Government associated itself fully today with President Roosevelt's expression of hope that neutral nations would not offer asylum to Axis leaders.

It was officially stated that the whole question of a possible escape by Benito Mussolini already had been raised by Britain with both the United States and Soviet Russia and that all three were agreed on their attitude.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—President Roosevelt announced today that the United Nations would deal with any element in Italy that was not an out-and-out Fascist Party and that could prevent the country from plunging into anarchy.

Those, he declared, would be the touchstones of the first efforts to reach an agreement with Italy on the route towards unconditional surrender.

At the same time, the President, in firm language, reiterated his declaration that the Axis war guilty shall be brought to book for their misdeeds, and solemnly warned neutrals against giving asylum to Fascists and Nazis guilty of crimes against innocent civilians.

Finally, the President revealed that Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower has set up an elaborate system of feeding Sicilians and organizing their economy with Allied aid, and expressed the hope the Italian harvest as a whole this year would go to feed the Italians and not be taken for their rapacious German allies.

First Objective

Mr. Roosevelt said the first objective of the Allied invasion force was to end armed resistance in Italy and to prevent anarchy.

He made his statement informally in answer to a question whether he would treat with Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio's Government, and whether he regarded the latter as a Fascist.

Mr. Roosevelt's reply was that preliminary negotiations in the first stage might be with anyone not definitely a Fascist, a king, prime minister, or the mayor of a town.

When a victorious United States Army enters a country, the President declared, the first consideration is the end of armed resistance.

The second consideration is the prevention of armed anarchy.

A country that lapses into an-

Continued on Page 7, Column 5

Wide World; Egone

Revolt Comes to Milan

Italian soldiers have reportedly refused to obey Marshal Badoglio's orders to shoot upon crowds of demonstrators. Typical members of a military division are shown above, while below the "galleria" in Milan is depicted—one of the most frequented scenes in the city, which apparently is today a center of demands for peace.

Soldiers refuse to fire on Milan demonstrators; Fighting reported between Italian and German troops in Northern Italy; British Cabinet meets in sudden session at 1:30 a. m.

Military revolt flared in Milan today. Swiss dispatches said Italian troops had refused to obey orders to fire on demonstrators who swept through the streets shouting demands for peace.

Although Rome claimed that all is quiet, Premier Marshal Badoglio was reported to have ousted the Milan garrison commander, General Canale, and replaced him with Gen. Victor Ruggero, Chief of an Alpine Division.

The British Cabinet met in a sudden "midnight" session. British spokesmen were noncommittal. They claimed there was nothing unusual about convening Cabinet Ministers at 1:30 a. m. Later, however, London was quick to announce that Britain and Russia concurred in President Roosevelt's "hope" that neutral countries would not give asylum to fleeing Fascist leaders.

Fighting between German and Italian troops in Northern Italy was reported as the Germans refused to take their protective garrisons from Fiume and Trieste on the Istrian Peninsula.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's peace terms were being widely circulated throughout Italy by clandestine leaflet, radio, and other methods, despite the Badoglio Government's efforts to suppress them.

'Left-Wing' Italy Raises Its Voice To Aid Freedom

By Saville R. Davis
Former Rome Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The first authentic voice of liberal and left-wing Italy has been heard from the public squares of Italian towns and cities. Reports of citizens' mass meetings, of fervent speechmaking and soldiers refusing to obey their orders to suppress it, of clandestine leaflets appearing from nowhere, testify that the Italian "underground" organizations are acting with speed and daring.

For three days now they have managed to defy the stringent orders of the Badoglio Government against any political activity, and they may be suppressed at any moment. This is probably not the time for any successful general rising of the "underground."

But in these courageous hours when free speech burst its chains for the first time in 21 years in Italy, certain facts were established which cannot but influence the shape of Italy's future:

Groups Well Organized

1. There exist well organized groups, ready to serve as spokesmen for the longings of the Italian people for freedom, the moment that dictatorship is lifted.

2. New leaders, their names not yet known to the outside world, have come to the fore and had their first testing in action, organizing demonstrations and appealing to the crowds which thronged the public squares.

3. The various underground groups appear to be co-operating successfully in their common fight against the repression of the Badoglio regime. The first serious effort to compose their differences and evolve a common program of political action which took place in Switzerland a fortnight ago, seems to have worked out in practice. There have been no reports of factional strife.

4. Available evidence goes to show that the Communists do not dominate or control the "underground." On the contrary, reports from the northern cities show liberal socialist, rather than doctrinal Communist, appeals being made to the people.

5. It can no longer be said that the opposition to authoritarian rule is formless and weak in Italy.

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Italian Troops Revolt in Milan; Other Outbreaks

BERN, Switzerland, July 30 (AP)—Italian troops have revolted in Milan, refusing to obey orders to fire upon demonstrating compatriots who swept the streets by the thousands shouting demands for peace. The dispatch came to Bern from Chiasso, 28 miles north of Milan.

Premier Marshal Pietro Badoglio ousted the Milan military commander, General Canale, and ordered Gen. Victor Ruggero, chief of an Alpinist division, to take over in that industrial area, it was reported.

New outbreaks of fighting between German and Italian troops in Northern Italy were reported by Madrid as advices direct from Rome told of a methodical Nazi military occupation of the Istrian Peninsula and the whole Udine region from the Gulf of Trieste to the Austrian border.

Nazis Enter Udine Area

The Germans were said to be moving into the Udine region and Trieste from Klagenfurt, Austria, cutting to the southwest across the corner of Yugoslavia and the Julian Alps just as the Austrians drove through in World War I.

German columns also were reported moving westward from Klagenfurt through mountain passes leading across the Italian frontier.

It appeared that the Germans might be bent on occupying all the territory north of the Po River which they consider necessary to their defense plans.

First reports of the fighting were brief, but they indicated that sporadic resistance was being offered by some Italian troops, who apparently shared the people's conviction that peace with the United Nations is not far off.

Italian forces were said to be strongly entrenched in Milan and Bologna and should the Italians wish they might make German occupation of the Po Valley very difficult indeed.

Strikes in North

Bern reports said strikes continued in a number of important northern factories and there was sporadic fighting in sectors north of Rome. German troops moved into Fiume and Trieste in considerable numbers to maintain order and suppress incipient demonstrations for an independent Slav state. Italian forces in these sections were decreased as additional German troops moved southward from Bologna, travelers arriving at Bern from Rome reported.

Despite sharp measures taken by Premier Pietro Badoglio to prevent their dissemination, the peace terms announced by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower kept talk of an armistice alive throughout Italy. It fired demonstrations throughout the entire country despite Marshal Badoglio's Army-enforced decrees, limiting assembly and curtailing freedom of public expression.

The Badoglio restrictions, reminiscent of the old Fascist regime, included sharp suppression of newspapers. The measures have aroused bitterness among liberal and leftist leaders.

Despite such steps the Eisenhower declaration was being spread to the public in numerous clandestine ways.

Countless thousands listened to it on the radio. Mimeographed copies appeared on the streets of the principal cities a few hours after its publication was banned in the newspapers.

Travelers from Rome, Milan,

Continued on Page 11, Column 1

Bay State Initiates Study Of Alcoholism and Its Cost

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Study of drunkenness and its high cost to the taxpayers in Massachusetts is being initiated by the new State commission recently set up for this purpose.

"While I have no authority to speak for the Commission as a whole, I have every reason to believe that we will make as thorough a basic study of alcoholism as is consistent with the funds and time available," Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health, said today when queried about the Commission's work.

"This may well embrace a study of sociological, economic and medical problems, including the costs of alcoholism to the public and its effects on society. The legislative resolution names the 'high expense involved to the taxpayers" as one of the reasons for our investigation.

"At the moment I think we know little about the problem in this community."

Report by November, '44

The Commission is instructed by the resolution of the Massachusetts Legislature creating it to file a report of the result of its investigation and any recommendations it may have, together with any drafts of legislation to carry them out, at the State House by November of next year.

The other members of the Commission besides Dr. Perkins are Judge Joseph T. Zottoli of the Municipal Court of Boston and Reuben Lurie, Chairman of the State Parole Board. Judge Zottoli, long notable for his interest in the liquor question, has been elected Chairman.

This is the first official Massachusetts Commission to devote itself to inquiry into drunkenness in many years. So far as local information goes, it is one of the first State Commissions of the kind in the country at this period.

Its formation resulted from growing public interest and recognition that alcoholism is an increasing problem in many fields.

A major factor leading to the Commission's appointment was the report on alcoholism made to the last Legislature by the State Department of Mental Health, pursuant to instructions of the Legislature of 1941.

This report, which was submitted by Dr. Perkins last December and recommended further study, brought out in part:

Roughly 26 per cent of the admissions to the State mental hospitals at the end of 1941 involved alcoholism, either as a precipitating or a contributing cause of their mental illness. The low spot since 1904, when the statistics begin, came in 1920, the first year of national prohibition.

Arrests for drunkenness in Massachusetts in 1940 totaled 83,698. Of these 4,280 were arrested for driving a motor vehicle while intoxicated.

Alcoholic patients admitted to

Continued on Page 2, Column 3

Nazi Battle Power Cut By Loss of Italian Army

What does the fall of Mussolini mean to the German Army and to the Italian Army?

Two correspondents of The Christian Science Monitor who have known these military organizations at close range analyze their new situation.

Today, Joseph C. Harsch surveys the new factors against which the Reichwehr must contend. He was the Monitor's correspondent in Berlin until just before America's entry into the war and is a recognized authority on military and international affairs.

Tomorrow, Edmund Stevens will write upon the Italian Army from the background of his long residence in Italy and his coverage of the Greek, Yugoslav, and North African campaigns up to the final defeat of the Axis at Tripoli.

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Elimination of the Italian Army as an effective weapon of German power advances a major transformation of Germany's entire military position in Europe.

The German Army itself is still almost as strong in the absolute sense as it ever was—in fact it actually may have more men under arms today than it did in any previous summer of the war.

But two trends of the war have come into juxtaposition to deprive the German "armed might"—the literal translation of the title of Germany's armed forces—of the freedom of action it possessed in the early days of its victories.

One of these is the enormous increase in the size and quality of the Allied armed forces which have become in themselves formidable in size and even more formidable in the quantity and quality of their equipment.

The other is the loss by Germany of the "snowball" effect of sustained victories, and the transference of this asset increasingly to the Allied side.

As a matter of fact, Germany actually obtained more combat value from its satellites than would have been expected. During the 1942 campaign in Russia, Rumanian troops surprised most western observers by doing some really brave and determined fighting, and despite everything that has been said about Italian troops, there

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

Roomy Planes at $2,000 Predicted

LOS ANGELES, July 30 (AP)—The air-minded citizen probably will be able to buy a reasonably safe and roomy airplane for about $2,000 after the war, William A. M. Burden, special aviation assistant to the Secretary of Commerce, has predicted.

Addressing the Chamber of Commerce yesterday, Mr. Burden said three main types of postwar private planes should be built:

A businessman's model for former Army and Navy fliers; fast, maneuverable and carrying four or five persons.

A rocking-chair model designed mainly for safety and ease of control, big enough for a family.

The helicopter or something similar, able to land and take off from small spaces.

Roosevelt Says Soldier Plan Drafted by Resources Group

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—In the face of Republican charges that he was bidding for the soldier vote, President Roosevelt declared today that recommendations for soldier demobilization in his Wednesday night speech came from an independent committee, headed by Dr. Floyd W. Reeves, of the National Resources Committee.

The President made public the recommendations in more detailed form today. They include:

1. Three months' furlough at regular base pay not to exceed $100 a month, plus family allowances for all men and women demobilized from the armed forces.

2. Beyond that time, if necessary, unemployment insurance for 26 weeks for those registering with the U. S. employment service.

3. Special aid and counsel regarding readjustment and rehabilitation that would direct discharged persons to courses of study appropriate to their individual needs.

4. Special provision, including tuition and allowances for those who wish to pick up the broken threads of their education or follow some special course of training.

5. Veterans' credit for old-age and survivors insurance on the basis of service in the armed forces.

6. Opportunities for agricultural employment and settlement to be provided for a limited number of qualified servicemen. But in general, agriculture should not be looked upon as a dumping ground for the industrial unemployed, since the problem is broader than that of agriculture alone.

Without mentioning the charge from Harrison E. Spangler, Republican National Committee

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

Beef: Flesh of Cattle; Once Plentiful in N. E.

By Everett M. Smith
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While New Englanders continue to clamor for beef shipments which never seem to arrive, and while Greater Boston markets today reported the lowest supplies of beef since the shortage began a year ago—in spite of the gradual filling up of Midwestern stockyards — inter-governmental agencies apparently are still tossing the ball of "shortage reasons" back and forth.

Strenuous efforts to obtain more meat for this shortage area have been made not only by Lawrence J. Bresnahan, District OPA Director, but by John H. Sullivan, Department of Agriculture Regional Administrator of Foods Sales and Distribution. But, so far, the meat has failed to materialize.

Simultaneously, the War Food Administration in Washington announced that, during the next few weeks, the Government would purchase a smaller portion of the nation's beef and pork output making larger supplies available to meet civilian ration quotas.

However, almost completely lost in this cheering bit of news was the OPA announcement, issued on the same day, to the effect that, after Aug. 1, butter would go up two points a pound,—cutting off, by that much, the supply of meat a consumer could possibly obtain, even if shipments were increased as indicated. And still, no meat.

Reasons Set Forth

The reasons? Apparently, they are plentiful.

Spokesmen for the Department of Agriculture contended recently that action by the Interstate Commerce Commission to correct existing inequalities in freight rates, or by the OPA to overcome these inequalities with price increases, would be necessary before the East would have ample supplies of meat.

A report, issued by the Marketing and Transportation Division of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, had indicated to these spokesmen that it is less costly for Midwestern packers to supply the East than it is for Eastern packers to purchase cattle in the Midwest and process it in the East.

The ICC is held partly at fault for the present tight meat situation in the East by these spokesmen, because it has failed to consider livestock and meats as one subject for rate-making purposes.

On this score, railway figures show that the entire freight rate from Chicago to Boston on fresh meat is 5-6 of a cent a pound, and on live cattle less than 3-5 of one cent a pound. Thus, it is contended, if the railroads handled such traffic free, it would reduce delivered costs of meat less than one cent a pound to Eastern consumers.

Unequal Rates

Yet because of unequal rate relationships between meats and livestock, Eastern packers, the BAE report said, are being handicapped in purchasing live cattle. Furthermore, the report stated, under price control this handicap has increased.

Another factor limiting the transportation of cattle to the East is that such livestock loses weight in transit. The OPA, it was stated, has failed to give sufficient recognition of this fact in establishing its price ceilings.

Prices in the East, the BAE stated—regionalized as they are on the basis of freight rates for fresh meats and packing house products—have the effect of shutting off a portion of the normal meat supplies in the East. These prices, it is contended, make it difficult for Eastern packers to compete for livestock with those in the West, while selling meat at ceiling prices.

However, on this score, Regional OPA spokesmen were quick to point out that the freight rates in question existed long before the beef shortage. They characterize the old claim made in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics report as "just another red herring." The cost proportion, they added, is about the same today as it was before the beef shortage.

Everything Possible

Mr. Sullivan, queried today, said that he felt that, in expressing a willingness to consider an upward revision of slaughtering quotas in this area, his office had done everything possible to alleviate the current meat shortage.

Revitalization of Eastern packing firms, many of which have been forced to the point of closing down, was foreseen by Malcolm McCabe, Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, could they only obtain some of the Western livestock.

According to the National Independent Meat Packers Association, said Mr. McCabe, cattle dressed in Chicago yield 65 per cent of their weight in meat, while cattle transported to New York City, for example, yield only 57 per cent of their weight in meat.

"We have attempted for a long time to point out the fact that the flow of meat to the East is influenced drastically by fractions of a cent differences in yields," he said. "This fractional margin factor means that no agency in the country—other than the meat industry, itself—can satisfactorily control the pricing of meat at all levels.

"An automobile mechanic is not trained to repair a watch," he added significantly.

Arrests Fall Off In Brookline

A drastic decrease in the number of arrests in Brookline, from 4,301 in 1941 to 2,888 in 1942, was reported today by Police Chief James W. Tonra. A total of 34 per cent of the offenders were residents of the town, he said, and 466 of those taken into custody were females.

The cost of maintaining the department last year aggregated $307,257, or $17,121 less than for the previous year, he said. This was about $6.03 per capita and represented a little more than 6 per cent of the total munipical expenditures for the year.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Slightly Cooler

Boston and vicinity. Slightly cooler tonight and Saturday morning; gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine: Little change in temperature with showers except in southwest portion tonight and continuing in north and east portions Saturday morning.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Slightly cooler tonight and Saturday morning.

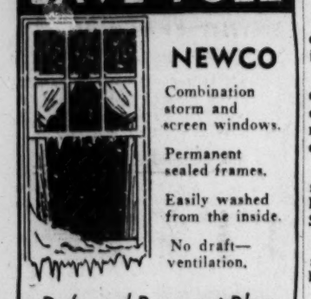
Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston
Friday, 11:18 p. m.: height 9.8 feet
Saturday, 11:51 a. m.: height 9.7 feet

More Shoes Repaired

Increased shoe repairing due to restrictions on sales of new leather shoes is anticipated by the Government of Sweden, which has enlarged allotments of sole leather to dealers.

SAVE FUEL



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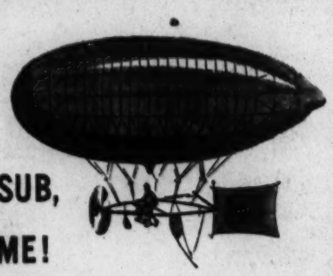


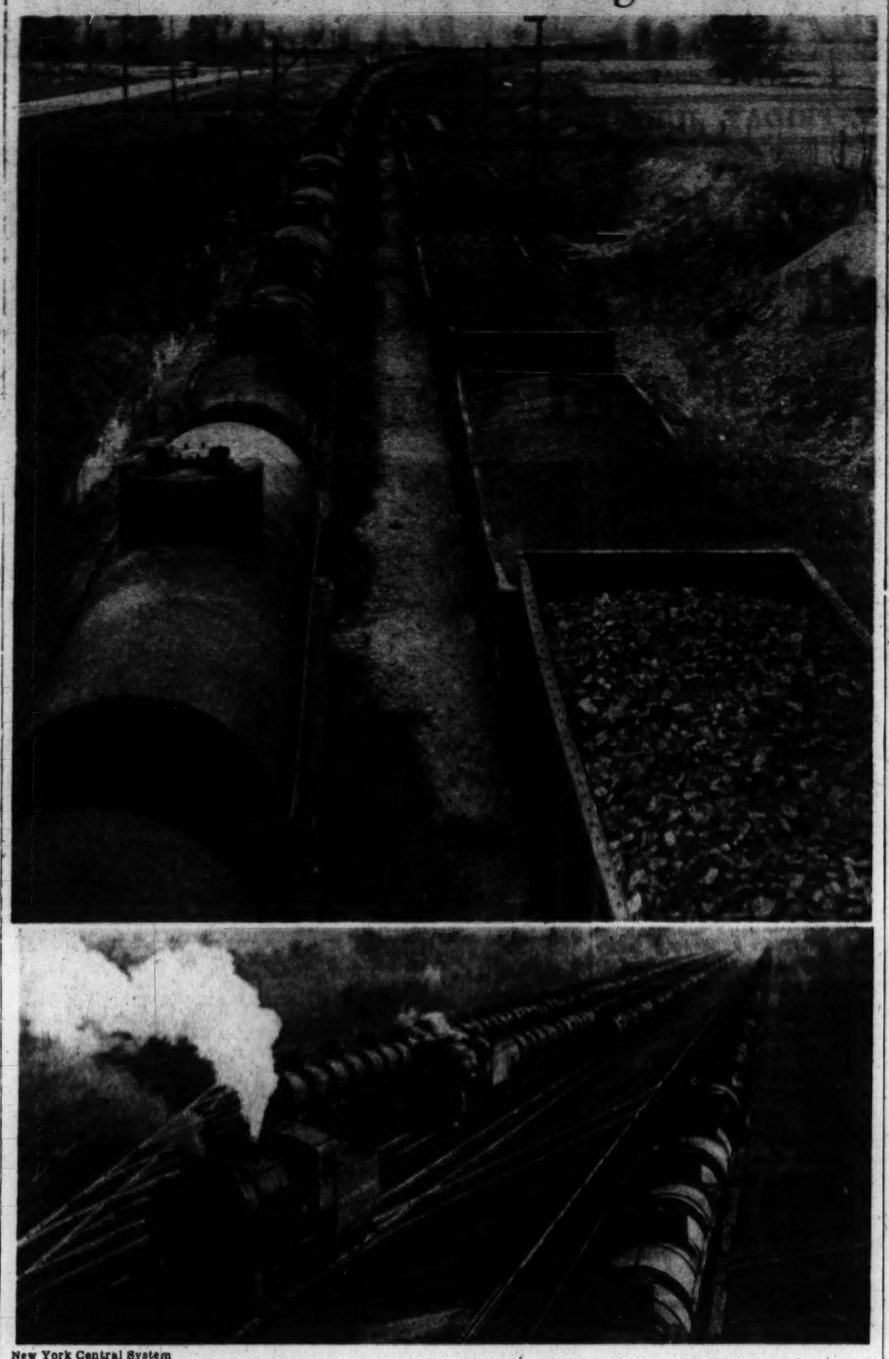
SIGHTED SUB, SANK SAME!

The old "sky-cycle" of yesterday would hardly prove adequate for submarine patrol duty today. And when it comes to meeting war needs, pre-war fire insurance policies can prove just as inadequate, too. Are you covered against the changing values and magnified risks of wartime? If not, better investigate Quincy Mutual protection. For 92 years, this company has paid all losses promptly, never assessed a policy, and has always passed on savings as high as 20% to policyholders. All policies now being issued are non-assessable, and there are agents everywhere in New England to serve you. See yours now.

QUINCY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
FOUNDED 1851
Quincy, Massachusetts

SAVE FOR WAR BONDS TO SAVE AMERICA!

Next Winter's Warmth Rolling Eastward?



New York Central System

Fuel Transportation to New England Now Held Adequate

Hopes that last winter's fuel shortages in New England will not be repeated this winter grew today with the announcement from Fuel Administration officials in Washington that coupon-rationing of anthracite consumers is unlikely and that oil consumers may benefit by apparent increases in supplies due to deductions made last year for oil on hand before rationing began. Clyde G. Morrill, Executive Director of the Independent Oil Dealers Association of New England, declared yesterday that there is no longer a shortage of transportation facilities for petroleum products. Altogether, it looks as though New England homes might be warmer this coming winter—if the fuel rolls eastward in sufficient quantities.

Bay State Begins Study Of Alcoholism

Continued from Page 1

the Boston City Hospital numbered 38,376 between 1915 and 1935, inclusive. Of these 2,375 suffered from delirium tremens and 560, or 24 per cent, passed on. Many others suffering from alcoholism and delirium tremens were refused admission to the hospital because of lack of facilities for their care.

Users of alcoholic beverages in the State probably number 1,400,000, and there are in Massachusetts probably more than 20,000 chronic alcoholics.

The Legislature's action was taken in these terms:

"Resolved, that the Chairman of the Parole Board, the Commissioner of Mental Health, and a Justice of the Municipal Court of the City of Boston to be appointed by the Governor, acting as a joint board, are hereby authorized and directed to make a study and investigation of all factors relating to the problem of drunkenness in Massachusetts to the end that, because of the high expense involved to the taxpayers and the fact that there is medical evidence that this problem is more medical than criminal, such change may be made in the laws of this Commonwealth as may be necessary. Said joint board may expend for clerical and other expenses such sums, not exceeding, in the aggregate, $2,000, as may hereafter be appropriated therefor. Said board shall report to the general court the result of its investigation and its recommendations, if any, together with such drafts of legislation as may be necessary to carry such recommendations into effect, by filing the same with the clerk of the House of Representatives on or before the first Wednesday of November in the year nineteen hundred and forty-four."

In view of the resolution's reference to medical evidence that the problem of drunkenness is "more medical than criminal," it will be logical for the Commission to look into methods of treatment.

The State incidentally used to maintain a hospital for the care of inebriates at Foxboro, but when national prohibition came in, so few inebriates were sent for treatment that the institution was turned to other purposes.

After signing the resolution establishing the commission, Governor Saltonstall designated Judge Zottoli for the single place on the Commission he was required to fill.

Preparatory work in the Legislature was done by Representative John E. Powers (D) of South Boston, who introduced a bill for a Commission to study drunkenness in Massachusetts, and obtained a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Public Health.

Waves to Enroll 100 Women on Anniversary

WAVES Recruiting Week, during which enlistment records were broken for the First Naval District, will culminate tonight with a three-hour celebration in Symphony Hall. The celebration also will mark the first anniversary of the founding of the Women's Reserve (WAVES).

One of the largest groups of women ever to be sworn into the WAVES—more than 100—will be administered the WAVES oath of allegiance as one of the highlights of the affair, to which the public will be admitted free.

These Greater Boston young women will be among those recruited during this week's enlistment drive, which was nationwide in scope, and the goal of which is 91,000 members of that branch of the service by the end of 1944.

An unusual feature of the evening will be the exhibition of a Japanese Zero plane, knocked out of the skies over the Solomons. This will be the first display of a Japanese plane in this section of the country.

This afternoon at 4:30, more than 400 of the Women Reservists marched in review on Boston Common before Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, U. S. N., Commandant of the First Naval District.

Admiral Theobald also will be on hand at tonight's Navy Recruiting program at Symphony Hall, and will be accompanied by Rear Admiral Wat T. Cluverius, member of the Navy Board of Production; Capt. John S. Barleon, Chief of Staff of the First Naval District; and Lieut. Jacob M. Gibson, officer in charge of recruiting and induction in Greater Boston.

On the speaking program, besides the foregoing, will be United States Representative John W. McCormack (R) of Massachusetts, State Senator Jarvis Hunt, and Mayor Tobin. Stars of the screen, stage, and radio, including Hilegarde, singer and entertainer, also will appear on the program. There will be a broadcast from the stage of the popular "WAVES of Melody," weekly radio program, three name bands, and outstanding acts from leading Boston night clubs.

The largest service women's choir ever assembled—75 WAVE voices—will be another feature of the evening. This will be under the direction of Lieut. Harriet Parker, in charge of the local WAVES Procurement Office.

Today also saw an all-day tour of the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School (WR) at Northampton. This school, a year old this month, remains the only midshipmen's training school for women in the country.

The success of the first year's experiment of making trained men available for fleet duty by augmenting the service ashore with Navy women is vouched for by the fact that the current enrollment is almost three times the number anticipated by the Navy Department when President Roosevelt signed the enabling legislation on July 30, 1942.

The measure of their achievement is contained in a statement from Admiral Ernest J. King, U. S. N., Commander in Chief, U. S. Fleet, and Chief of Naval Operations:

"As Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet, I congratulate the Women's Reserve of the United States Navy on your first anniversary in the Naval Service. The expectations of the Navy in you have been justified by your hard work and sincere dedication to duty. You who are members of the Women's Reserve have won the respect of the Naval Service by your acceptance of military requirements, readiness for responsibility, and already valuable contribution to the work of winning the war. You will share the gratitude of a nation when victory is ours."

When the Women's Reserve was established one year ago, headed by Lieut. Comdr. Mildred H. McAfee, former Wellesley College president, as Director, plans called for 1,000 officers and 10,000 enlisted women. Today, the 16 training schools for enlisted women and the Naval Reserve Midshipmen's School for officers have a combined capacity for training more than that number at one time.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—Red "P," "Q," "R," "S," and "T," stamps now good for meats, butter, margarine," cheese, shortening, fats and oils, canned fish and canned milk; all except "T" stamps expire July 31; "T" stamps on Aug. 31.

Aug. 1—Red "U" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 8—Red "V" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Aug. 15—Red "W" stamps become valid; expire Aug. 31.

Canned Goods—Aug. 7—Blue stamps "N," "P," and "Q" now valid will expire on this date.

Aug. 1—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T" become valid; expire Sept. 20.

Sugar—Aug. 15—Stamp No. 13 good for five pounds; expires on this date. Stamps 15 and 16 now valid for five pounds each for home canning until Oct. 31. This is in addition to 15 pounds a person for which applications may now be made at local ration boards.

Aug. 16—Stamp No. 14 becomes valid for five pounds through Oct. 31.

Coffee—May be purchased now without ration points.

Gasoline—Today—No. 6 coupons in "A" books, good for three gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each. Expiration dates of "B," "C," and "T" coupons vary.

From now on, the face of every gasoline ration coupon in a motorist's possession must be endorsed clearly in ink with his automobile registration number and the State where issued (for example, "Mass. 529,328"). It is illegal to hold or carry coupons not so endorsed.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

Today—New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons good from today until Jan. 3, 1944, for 10 gallons.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Third inspection for C-book holders must be made by Aug. 30. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—July 31—Sales of "point free" odd-lots of shoes end.

Oct. 31 — Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date. Local ration board now authorized to issue purchase certificates so that all persons may have two pairs of wearable or repairable shoes. Boards also may issue certificates for special occupational and safety work shoes.

How Lonely Plane Post 'Alerts' Coast

By Albert D. Hughes
Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

FIRST AIR FORCE HEADQUARTERS, Mitchel Field, N. Y., July 30—How a telephone call from a lonely observation post in Maine, spotting an enemy air raid, "alerts" fighter airdromes was demonstrated yesterday as the First Fighter Command intercepted "enemy" planes over Camp Springs air base in Maryland, new fighter field which protects the nation's capital.

It was the final act in the sequence of events in a two-day tour by newsmen under Army Air Force auspices. Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, Commanding the First Air Force, and Brig. Gen. Glenn O. Barcus, commanding the First Fighter Command, personally conducted the tour of fighter installations. The visit to Camp Springs was preceded by a visit to Suffolk Air Base on Long Island, a new fighter field protecting New York City. Earlier the party had visited observation posts in Maine and the Boston Information Center which is one of the group of centers which digests plane-spotting information for the use of the Fighter Command.

U. S. Fighters Like Hornets

Besides demonstrating the value of civilian spotters to the Air Force, the tour emphasized that American fighters will spring like disturbed hornets at enemy bombers attempting to raid New York and Washington, or any of the intervening cities along the Atlantic Seaboard.

Twenty-four defending Republic P-47 "Thunderbolt" fighters took off simultaneously on three of the four separately located runways at Camp Springs to intercept squadrons of P-47s from bases in nearby cities simulating "enemy" bombers.

Although the interception problem was worked out by an "intercept officer" of the First Fighter Command in the Philadelphia Center, it was emphasized by Army officials that in an actual enemy air raid coming down the eastern seacoast this officer would be supplied with information gathered by civilian spotters along the coast and digested and passed on in turn by each of the information centers located in the seaboard cities.

Runway Protection

Camp Springs itself was designed out of the bitter lessons learned by the Air Force from Pearl Harbor, Manila, and the Southwest Pacific. Claim was made by Army officials that it could be bombed 24 hours a day and yet usable runways would continue to be available. A dispersed-type field, lying about 16 miles from Washington, it is six times as large as the comparatively new National Airport in Washington.

It would be impossible, for instance, to put out of commission more than one runway at Camp Springs by a well-placed bomb because none of the runways intercept another, although they are all connected by taxiing strips. Planes, furthermore, are dispersed in little side lanes off the runways all over the field and hence will never lie in neat rows as formerly, where enemy planes could pick them off like ducks sitting on the water.

Yet, despite the dispersal of both runways and planes the field may be instantly alerted by a 135-foot high control tower—claimed to be the tallest military control tower in the United States—which overlooks the entire 4,300-acre field area.

Guns 'Bore Sighted'

Suffolk Air Base on Long Island was an active example of the fact that "practice makes perfect." It contains practice and synthetic training devices to keep highly-attuned fighter pilots always in top form.

The press party was shown, for instance, how the eight 50-caliber guns of the lethal "Thunderbolt" fighters are "bore sighted"—lined up, in other words, with the gunsight and the "target area" of the plane at a point ahead where its sure fire meets on an enemy plane.

Later the fire power of the "Thunderbolts" was demonstrated by strafing attacks on a roadway lined with dummy models simulating a truck convoy, and upon other fixed targets.

Consensus of all opinion on these displays was, briefly: "I'd sure dislike to have one of those on my tail if I was an enemy pilot."

New Destroyer-Escort Combats Subs, Aircraft

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD A DESTROYER-ESCORT VESSEL AT SEA (Delayed)—Unveiling its latest type of major combat ship for the first time for the press, the United States Navy today during the calibrating cruise of a new "DE" (destroyer-escort vessel) showed how it expects maneuverability and seamen's courage to overcome inferior firepower against submarines and aircraft, the craft's twin objectives in its convoy assignment.

Designed to replace destroyers as convoy escorts, the "DE" type already has gone into service, with major emphasis in many Navy and private shipyards now placed on its construction for the American and British fleets.

Because of all-around abilities of a destroyer in action against an enemy fleet, any destroyer on convoy duty generally sacrificed much of its potential if its enemy were likely to be only submarines and air craft.

Thus in 1940, the present type was conceived, when Navy experts went to England to study the convoy problem and the corvette, which the British had developed as a destroyer replacement.

Larger than a corvette, the all-steel DE is 1,300 tons, smaller than latest destroyers and costing half the $7,000,000 now being spent on each full-fledged "tin-can." Twice as many escort vessels for the same money in half the time are being obtained under the DE program.

Most details of the DE remain restricted, but it is generally known that its largest gun is a three-inch, compared with the five-inch deck-gun of German submarines.

Anti-Aircraft Guns

Other DE armament includes 20-millimeter anti-aircraft guns, four-barreled "Chicago pianos" of 1.1-inch caliber for each barrel; torpedo tubes, and K-guns and fantail racks to release conventional depth bombs. The fantail also carries the generators of smoke for screening.

With the Navy close-lipped about its decision on a three-inch "top" in armament, the decision may be due to a feeling that superior maneuverability and courage are more than enough to make up for the fire-power odds. Also, it may be due to the necessities of squeezing out of American industry as many gun units as possible for cargo-ship and war-vessel assignment. In other words, Navy officials, industrial leaders, and political heads of the nation may have felt that the nation, even with a civilian belt not drawn so tight as in England, Russia or Germany, wouldn't cut into civilian "fat" enough to match enemy armament.

Depth charges remain, of course, the chief weapon against subs, and with the speed of welded-skin DE's, the depth-charge arm ought to be more than a match for the enemy.

As for anti-aircraft, the guns no doubt are adequate for picking off planes directly overhead; but as for picking off planes over a cargo-ship in convoy, they may be inadequate.

Here again are evidences of wishful dreaming of a nation thinking its courage and skill would make up for lack in firepower, particularly if that lack could only be made up by belt-tightening, unprecedented here but not among allies or enemies.

The 'Twin 40'

A particularly popular want at the moment is the "twin 40," two barrels of the Bofors-designed 40mm, a brace already appearing on some vessels, including some DE's. This can be confirmed by any alert scanner of newspaper advertisements, which, as in the recent Dodge display, often beats news columns these days.

With the DE coming in two classes (one with a length just over, and one just under 300 feet), it may be significant that the smaller can come with a brace of forties. Further endorsement comes from the British, with a brace on their version.

While Americans may be forced to thank Sweden for its Bofors and Switzerland for its Oerlikon (the 20mm), apparently Americans can credit themselves for much other equipment aboard.

Particularly in the propulsion equipment. In the last war, steam got up only to about 200 pounds a square inch, at a temperature of hardly 400 degrees. Today, each of the two turbo-electric engines is propelled by a steam-boiler system building up more than 400 pounds per square inch, at temperatures beyond 750 degrees.

As ever, the crews of the two engine rooms and the two fire or boiler rooms remain the unsung heroes of all ships. Each room is designed with but one outlet, which is battened down at the sound of general quarters, and which is not opened except on order of the captain.

Since an objective is to save the ship first, and the men next, the system allows a hit room to be sacrificed, allowing the ship to remain underway at reduced speed with the remaining screw.

Propulsion Rooms

Even though heavily insulated and equipped with fresh-air blowers, the propulsion rooms remain the most oppressive of the ship, largely because of the hazardous potential of the super-steam pressure.

Living accommodations for the doubt are the most modern of any officers and the crew of 200 no nation. Spring beds, "miniature Murphy's" hanging from the wall, have replaced the traditional hammock, and the "officer's country" would suit any transatlantic liner. Galley and sanitary conditions are of a new world, in advance over accommodations of not too many years ago.

With or without equal armament, the crews assigned to this vessel showed that "drill, drill, drill" is still indispensable. From stem to stern, precise acquaintance was required, so extensively has electricity invaded all phases of operations.

Of the 200 aboard for training and calibrating, 130 had never been out of sight of land before. One of those eager for the open sea was the skipper, a graduate of Annapolis who had resigned to enter the finance business but who returned not so long ago to his uniform, now a lieutenant-commander.

While some of the crew were veterans of a carrier and submarines which had been sunk, most of the crew were fresh, some with no more than the minimum of three months in basic and four months in advanced training.

Whatever odds the ship faces when it takes its herdsmen's place in convoy, there can be no doubt it represents one of the finest if not the best all-around naval unit, dollar for dollar and inch for inch, ever put together by any nation.

Advance Amazing

To a correspondent who had covered the home base of the United States Fleet, the advance over designs of even four years ago were amazing. The all-welded construction seemed stronger, even though old-timers might feel "those wimmin" can't be trusted to do the job a male riveter did.

Only one real coat of paint is the order of the day, compared to the several coats in the days when painting was about all the training and discipline available for a peacetime crew. Not only for economy is the paucity of paint significant: present skimping reduces the tremendous fire hazard.

Morale of the men is heightened by the absence of perceptible throbbing of propulsion. In leaving its North Atlantic dock, this DE moved so imperceptibly one might think all the other docks and tied-up craft were moving instead. The comparative smoothness remained to an amazing degree when the vessel stood out to open sea.

Mountains of seawater arising in the wake had a beauty belying their cause, as the depth-charge drills made the most spectacular show of the day, surpassing even the nose-punching concussions of the three-inchers and the crack of small anti-aircraft rifles.

Overall, the day-long cruise of the single-stacker, with latest sound, range-finder, and fire-control systems, evidently was successful, as evidenced by the involuntary smiles from time to time on the face of the skipper in his "motor-launch" seat on the "flying bridge," windshield down and the "dash-board" alive with dials.

After the captain warped the ship to rest more easily than a woman parks a four-cylinder car, civilians aboard agreed, to a man, with a training lieutenant who had explained: "Warships are being built today by persons who have never built ships before; men are running the ships who never sailed before, and everyone is doing one swell job." Whether the nation is doing enough, remains to be seen.

Joseph O. Burdett

Joseph O. Burdett, who passed on last night at his Hingham, Mass., home, was a former chairman of the Republican State Committee and the oldest graduate of Tufts College.

He was a former chairman of the Hingham School Committee, served as town counsel for Hingham and Hull, was a director in several corporations, and also served in the Legislature as Representative for Hingham and Hull in 1884-1885.

Born in Wakefield, Mass., Mr. Burdett was graduated from Tufts in 1871 and from Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1873 and had an extensive law practice in Boston during later years.

Robert Spurr Weston

Robert Spurr Weston, who passed on yesterday while vacationing at Wakefield, R. I., was one of the country's foremost sanitary engineers.

Born in Concord, N. H., he was educated at Brockton High School and Amherst College. He was an assistant professor of public health engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology from 1913 to 1916.

Mr. Weston, who was an expert witness in the famed Chicago drainage canal and the Delaware River case, was a past vice-president of the American Institute of Consulting Engineers, American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Chemical Engineers, and American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He also was past president of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers; past president of the American Water Works Association; past president of the American Public Works Association, American Chemical Society, American Public Health Association, and Engineering Institute of Canada. He was an honorary life member of the New England Water Works.

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G. O. P. Demands Rebuttal To 'Bid for Soldier Vote'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—With the blunt charge that President Roosevelt's Wednesday talk was a "straight out political speech," Harrison E. Spangler, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, has raised a political issue unprecedented in modern times.

The issue is how political controversies, accusations and distribes are to be handled and sent to millions of troops abroad who will, presumably, vote in the 1944 presidential elections.

Nothing like this problem, on the technical side, has arisen in American history, although General McClellan ran against Lincoln in the middle of the Civil War.

There are proposals here that a nonpartisan group be set up to handle the matter.

The two constitutional requirements, first that a quadrennial election must be held war or no war, and second that Mr. Roosevelt—a presumptive candidate—is Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy at the same time that he is a partisan leader, raise an issue of such delicacy that only the American genius for making democratic institutions work could hope to wrestle with it.

Forces Issue Into Open

Mr. Spangler's attack forces into the open what had been informally discussed here for some time. Unless the war ends, several millions of the armed forces will be abroad during the forthcoming campaign.

Mr. Spangler, supported by Republican leaders, charged the President's address was "a bold bid for the vote of our soldiers and sailors who are risking their lives for freedom."

The Republican Chairman presumably referred to the President's six-point postwar program for veterans.

Mr. Spangler's solution for the dilemma was that OWI should transmit to the American armed forces all over the world the Republican charge that the Roosevelt speech was primarily a fourth-term bid. Mr. Spangler picked the two military heads who are also the two former Republicans in the President's Cabinet, Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, for telegrams making his request, and dispatched another to Robert Sherwood, head of the OWI's Overseas Branch.

Calls President Cunning

Mr. Spangler called the President "a cunning political leader," declared "every thinking American is determend to take care of these returning heroes," and added that "these boys and girls as thinking citizens, should not be made political serfs."

Senator Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, declared the President had "dangled before the eyes of the soldiers a gift of their own tax money." Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio, described the President's program as a bid for soldier votes, and Senator Ellison D. Smith, (D) of South Carolina, member of the President's own Party but long alienated from the New Deal agreed with this and added that he felt ending of the coffee rationing was also politically designed to catch votes.

On the other hand, both Pennsylvania Senators, James J. Davis, (R) and Joseph F. Guffey (D) an Administration wheelhorse, hailed the proposal to take care of returning veterans.

Other comment from Congressmen divided along these lines.

Generous Congress Expected

Whatever politicians may think, the belief of observers here is that Congress will outdo itself, when it returns to vote generous demobilization treatment for ex-servicemen. One cangressman said he would bet that 100 bonus bills would be dropped into the hopper in the next term.

If Congress follows its traditional pattern, and history repeats itself, it was declared, it will end up with the White House interposing the restraining hand on veterans' benefits offered in congressional bonus legislation.

There was a hint in the Roosevelt speech that he would seek to link veterans' benefits with broad-scale social legislation applicable to all.

First congressional reaction, however, was to oppose generalized social security extension as New Deal reform, and to concentrate on direct benefits to ex-soldiers alone, with the prospect that they would make a closely-knit postwar pressure group of the sort with which politicians cooperate.

Still Another View

In view of some observers the warmth generated by the President's proposal to aid crippled veterans and other classes was less against the program itself than over the fear that the Chief Executive had nailed his own name to an important political issue.

Republican leaders have been moving cautiously on postwar issues, hoping to conciliate the threatened party rift over internationalism versus isolationism.

Discussion has been put off to a meeting at Mackinac Island, Michigan, in early September, at which time the Party leaders, under Mr. Spangler and the National Committee, hoped that their newly created Committee of 49 could agree on a program. Postwar demobilization will be one of the major matters discussed.

Congressional debates and statements of members here today, show little specific disagreement with the six-point program as such.

Calls Speech Campaign Opener

"Last night over world-wide radio President Roosevelt launched his campaign for a fourth, and perhaps continuing term in the White House," Mr. Spangler wired, "Under the pretext of a major report on the war situation, he made a straight-out political speech and a bold bid for the vote of our soldiers and sailors who are risking their lives for freedom.

"You will appreciate, I am sure, the dangers to our democratic institutions of the Commander in Chief stooping to this type of politics among those who instead of thinking of him as a cunning political leader should have confidence that he is thinking only of winning the war, getting them back home quickly and at work in jobs with opportunity ahead.

"Every American is determined to take care of these returning heroes. It will be the nation that does it and not a personal beneficence of the President.

Not Political Serfs

"These boys and girls, as thinking citizens, should not be made political serfs. They are entitled to all sides of all questions so that they can make up their own minds how they will vote next year.

"A number of members of Congress, including Senator Bridges of New Hampshire and Representative Ditter of Pennsylvania and newspaper writers have already pointed out the political implications of the President's speech.

"I, therefore, formally request of you that these comments be just as widely distributed to our armed forces as it is possible through the facilities at your command. I request that they be published, with the President's statements, in the Army newspapers and the ship's bulletins.

"I request that they be communicated immediately through your news communication channels to our troops overseas.

"I know that you will recognize, as I do, the perils to our free institutions unless we do maintain the right of free political discussion. Will you please confirm to me that you have taken such steps as are necessary to insure that the comments of Congress are reaching the armed forces?"

St. Louis Symphony To Play Next Season

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 30 (AP)—The St. Louis Symphony Orchestra will continue next season with a 20-week schedule, Mrs. Clifford W. Gaylord, Chairman of the Board of the Symphony Society, said today in disclosing $90,000 in contributions to the orchestra fund.

The amount was short of a $120,000 goal; but the orchestra, with Vladimir Golschmann conducting, will continue with 70 members. André Kostelanetz will appear as guest conductor for two concerts.

Four 'Mermaids' in California Pool

Wide World

Underwater Pickaback

Taking a busman's holiday, four Los Angeles Athletic Club swimming stars have fun doing subaquatic acrobatics. Left to right: Paulette Henry, Pat Geary, Larie Elliott, and Wave Winters. Photo made at the Town House Pool in Los Angeles.

Nazi Sees Ruin In President's Radio Speech

By the Associated Press

Dr. Paul Schmidt, head of the Press Department in the German Foreign Office, said today that President Roosevelt's speech last night convinced him that "Washington's sole aim is annihilation of the national existence of the big European powers and their allies."

The Nazi official's comment, the first German reaction to the speech, was broadcast by the Berlin radio and recorded by the Associated Press in New York.

"The whole talk of fighting for humanity and democracy against Fascism and National Socialism was nothing but pretext and camouflage," Dr. Schmidt said, remarking that the war against Italy was continuing despite the fall of Fascism. "This fight can only end with total annihilation or total victory."

He termed the President's charge that Germany failed to give Italy sufficient military help a "clumsy lie" and said such statements gave the German people a "hearty laugh."

Winnipeg Company Wins Traffic Safety Award

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, July 30 (CP)—The Winnipeg Electric Company has won the American Transit Association trophy for the second year in succession, it was announced yesterday.

The trophy is awarded for the highest achievement in traffic and passenger safety among transportation companies of the United States and Canada, serving urban populations of from 250,000 to 600,000.

U. S. Uses Canadian Pattern In Its Demobilization Plan

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Canada has set the pattern for American plans for demobilization of the men and women of the armed services.

The National Resources Planning Board consulted Canadian officials in drawing up recommendations for submission to President Roosevelt.

Three basic principles were adopted by the Canadian Committee on Demobilization and Rehabilitation. As explained by its Chairman, Brig. Gen. H. F. McDonald, to an NRPB conference, they were:

1. Re-establishment of the individual in suitable employment, as permanent as possible.

2. Facilities for training and medical treatment in any case whree a man's (or woman's) employability could be improved physically, mentally or technically.

3. Financial payments to cover a brief period of the shift from the service to civil life, other payments in cases where employment isn't available, allowances where an individual is trying to improve himself either by treatment or training.

Scope of Canadian Plan

The Canadian plan, already in effect, now provides these things:

1. Mustering-out pay — one month's pay—to cover the immediate period after discharge.

2. An employer is directed by law to re-employ those working for him before enlistment.

3. Free medical and hospital treatment for any disability regardless of whether it is service-connected, for 12 months after discharge from service.

4. Vocational training for those young men who had no definite trade or training at the time of their enlistment—to be trained in line with their abilities, adaptabilities and wishes. They get weekly allowances during the period of training. Special vocational training is provided for the blind, the deaf and the maimed.

5. One whose schooling was interrupted by war may, if qualified, attend university or college and have his scholastic fees paid, plus an allowance for self and also for his wife.

Grants for Farmers

6. Any veteran who wants to settle on the land, either for full-scale farming or for a rural home with small acreage, will get financial assistance if he meets tests to satisfy authorities that he can make a living that way. The maximum grant is $4,800, of which the veteran will have to pay back $2,400 over a period of 25 years, at 3½ per cent interest.

7. If he sets up in business independently, he may be given weekly 'subsistence" grants until financial returns begin to come in from his business.

8. If the serviceman is uncertain as to what vocation he wants to follow and has no definite niche into which to fit, he is to be retained in the armed forces until suitable disposition is made of his case.

9. Unemployment benefits are provided for those unemployable.

10. Under Canada's unemployment insurance system, the veteran gets credit (for any future unemployment benefits) for the whole period of his service, at no cost to himself. The contributions which he and his employer otherwise would have paid over that period are set aside out of the public treasury.

Canada Lays Claim To President's Plan

By the Associated Press

Ottawa, July 30

Pensions Minister Ian Mackenzie said today that President Rosevelt's plan for helping returned servicemen after demobilization followed closely the lead given by Canada.

"With one exception," Mr. Mackenzie said in an interview, "every point proposed by the President for American war veterans already is in effect in Canada. The exception is credits for old-age pensions and survivors' insurance, which are on a contributory basis in the United States."

Washington officials for many months had been studying the Canadian system, the Minister said.

U. S. Veterans' Pension Costs Run Into Astronomical Figures

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—While the cost of this war to the United States alone is going to be measured in hundreds of billions of dollars, quite a sizable chunk of this down through the years is going for veterans' pensions.

Already many veterans [average age 26] of World War II are on the pension rolls, along with well over a thousand dependents of deceased veterans, at a cost of more than $200,000 a year. The last official figures were as of June 30, 1942, showing 93 such veterans, of whom 47 per cent were totally disabled, and 1,153 dependent pensioners.

An idea as to the ultimate cost of these pensions, which incidentally are exclusive of vast sums going for insurance and adjusted compensation, is gained from the fact that as of June 30, 1942, the pension rolls for all wars carried 859,694 at a cost of $431,283,709 annually. Of these, 623,659 were living veterans and 236,035 dependents of deceased servicemen.

More up-to-date figures are available for the Civil War. As of June 30, 1943, they show 675 veterans still on the rolls at an average age of 97.

The statistics furnish a fair idea of how long American citizens will be paying pensions for casualties arising from the current conflict. The Civil War was over 78 years ago, yet besides the 675 veterans still receiving monthly checks of $100 or less, the rolls also contain the names of 32,704 widows and children of such veterans whose aggregate pensions amount to around $15,000,000 a year. The latter get from $30 to $50 a month.

The pension rolls still carry the names of a dependent of a veteran of the so-called war of 1812 which ended in 1815—128 years ago.

She is Mrs. Esther Ann Hill Morgan, of Independence, Ore. She is now 86. She was awarded $20 a month by a special act passed in 1927. Mrs. Morgan is the daughter of John Hill, Private, who served in Clark's and McCumber's New York militia companies and was honorably discharged in 1814.

Veteran Hill never applied for a pension, but was awarded 160 acres of bounty land on his application of July 9, 1855, when he was a resident of Des Moines, Iowa.

Senators Fear Fire Doused

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—President Roosevelt may have tossed a wet blanket over the fire some Senators are attempting to build under Congress to force attention on a declaration of postwar intentions.

That was the interpretation placed today in some quarters on a paragraph of the President's Wednesday night radio address in which he said the United Nations are agreed this is not the time "to engage in an international discussion of all the terms of peace and all the details of the future."

The President said the United Nations are substantially agreed on the general objectives for the postwar world and Senator Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio said he looked upon this statement as expressing indirect presidential disapproval of a resolution offered by Senators Joseph H. Ball (R) of Minnesota, Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, Carl A. Hatch (D) of New Mexico, and Lister Hill (D) of Alabama.

This quartet now is engaged in a widespread speaking tour, along with some House members, in an effort to stir up public interest in the proposal calling for the United States to take the initiative in formally organizing a setup to safeguard the peace.

'Black Market' In Poultry Gone

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Enforcement officers of the Office of Price Administration believe the poultry "black market" in the East virtually has been eliminated since the Army began requisitioning poultry from trucks on a Delaware highway eight days ago.

OPA said chickens now are going to markets throughout the East at ceiling prices and that poultry sales appear to be "well under control."

"Itinerant gypsy truckers have cleared out and we again have a buyer's market," an OPA official said.

He added that reports indicate the effects of the Army seizure of poultry from trucks at ceiling rates are being felt as far West as Chicago. In Delaware, he said, live chickens are being offered today at some points for a price below the legal ceiling.

Still buying from trucks, the Army is reported to be willing to continue the requisitioning until the poultry "black market" has completely disappeared.

Army to Award Service Buttons

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 30

Lapel buttons to signify service in the Army will be awarded all individuals honorably discharged, the War Department announced today.

The buttons, now being manufactured, picture an eagle within a circle. They bear no lettering.

Philharmonic Aids Petrillo Concert Tours

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—Bruno Zirato, associate manager of the New York Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, said he was assured yesterday by Marshall Field, President of the Board of Directors, that the management "certainly will cooperate" with James C. Petrillo's plan to send orchestras on a free concert tour of the nation.

Mr. Zirato said that Mr. Field discussed the plan with him by telephone from Chicago. He added that most of the members of the orchestra's Executive Committee were agreed generally that the orchestra would co-operate.

Mr. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, announced July 26 that the union would spend between $250,000 and $500,000 to pay for all expenses required to send symphony orchestras on tours to small towns and communities for free concerts.

Mr. Petrillo's office announced yesterday that the union head would meet with officials of federation locals of western cities in Chicago next Monday to work out details of the project, and that later in the week he would meet in New York with union officials from Eastern cities having symphony orchestras.

The cities include San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Portland, Ore.; Cincinnati, Chicago, Houston, St. Louis, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, and Rochester, N. Y.

Youths Confess Negro Slaying

DETROIT, July 30 (AP)—Prosecutor William E. Dowling said today two of four white youths held by police have told him "a story of cold-blooded murder" of a Negro during Detroit race riots June 21.

Confessions of Aldo Trani, and Armendo Mastantuano, Mr. Dowling said, accounted for the slaying of Moses Kiska, elderly Negro shot down as he waited for a street car at Mack Avenue and Chene Street June 21.

Police today also held Leo Tipton, the Negro described by Mr. Dowling as a "key figure" in the riots. The prosecutor said Mr. Tipton seized a public address microphone at a gathering of 500 Negroes late the evening of June 20 and shouted, "Everybody come on, there is a riot at Belle Isle and they have killed a colored lady and her baby." Mr. Tipton will be charged with inciting to riot, Mr. Dowling said.

Spread of this false rumor through the Negro district, police have said, was largely responsible for swelling the rioting to proportions where it caused the slaying of 34 persons.

The Kiska slaying was one of 13 riot deaths listed as unsolved.

Civilian Population Of U. S. Declines

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Despite a record birth rate, the civilian population of the United States declined 3,100,000 between April 1, 1940 and last March 1, the Census Bureau reported yesterday.

The 2.4 per cent drop—from 131,300,000 to 128,200,000—reflects the growth of the armed services at a rate far outstripping natural increases, the Bureau said.

Discussing population shifts occasioned by the war, it noted that of the four geographical areas only the West showed a gain during the 35-month period, although 12 states and the District of Columbia reported increases.

Northeastern, North Central and Southern states lost an aggregate of more than 6,000,000 persons to the West and to the armed services, the Bureau said, although their net loss in civilian population was only 3,700,000.

Harvesters Sought, Cost What It May

WOLF POINT, Mont., July 30 (AP)—Farmers of eight eastern Montana counties have adopted a "pay is no consideration" slogan in a desperate effort to obtain labor for harvesting one of their biggest wheat crops in 20 years.

In a joint statement issued last night at a meeting with county extension agents from eastern Montana, the farmers declared they faced a potential loss of $4,500,000 on their 180,000 acres of grain unless adequate labor and machinery are available within 15 days.

An appeal for aid was made especially to farm laborers of Nebraska and South Dakota, who are expected to be through harvesting soon.

Detroit Riot Area Quiet As Cases Crowd Courts

DETROIT, July 30 (AP) — Once more Paradise Valley tries to live up to its name and there is apparent peace on Hastings Street.

Detroit's Negro belt, the honeycomb lying east of Broad and busy Woodward Avenue which was a center of the race riot of June 21, is taking life calmly again.

But Detroit is not forgetting the outbreak which resulted in 34 fatalities.

City courts are busy day after day in an effort to clean up 1,010 misdemeanor and felony cases, the most prolonged parade of white and black defendants in the city's history. The Circuit Court of Wayne County is lending a hand; even so, it is expected two more months will be needed to complete the job.

In addition, Mayor Edward J. Jeffries' Inter-Racial Committee, including white and Negro civic leaders is attempting to determine the exact causes with a view to recommending action to guard against a repetition.

Hoodlums Blamed

Some observers lay the blame mostly on the "hoodlum element" of both races; others say congestion and inadequate housing, with Detroit's estimated 350,000 migrant war workers as an added irritant, were the prime causes. Each school of thought says wartime tension was a factor.

Whatever the causes, the riots will have an extended aftermath aside from prosecutions in the courts.

There is promised a psychiatric report on the arrested rioters. Property owners seek redress for damages. An over-all program to compose white and Negro differences will be undertaken.

Cases before the courts embrace 608 misdemeanors and 402 felonies by count of E. B. Montgomery, Clerk of Recorder's Court. A considerable majority involve Negroes. Negro convictions have outnumbered white by nearly six to one.

In that connection, Police Commissioner John H. Witherspoon sought to clear up what he called a public misconception. Acknowledging complaints of police prejudice toward the Negro, Mr. Witherspoon cited the police riot record.

Negroes Rioted First

"In the first place," he said, "from midnight until 8 a. m.—the first eight hours of rioting—all the rioting was done by Negroes. Naturally, there were more arrests of Negroes. There was no substantial group of white rioters until afternoon.

"There is no record of any white person having used a firearm. The guns, knives and other dangerous weapons outside of clubs and rocks were all being used by Negroes."

The Commissioner said 222 white persons were injured as against 110 Negroes, and characterized the comparison as "very significant." He also said that to his knowledge white men took no part in the raiding of stores in the black belt.

The Rev. Horace A. White, Negro leader, took sharp issue with the police record on the early hours of rioting. Witnesses informed him, he said, that mobs of "young white hoodlums" formed as early as 4 or 5 a. m.

"As to white persons firing guns, I cannot testify because I did not see anyone doing so," he said. "But I did see whites with guns. In one group at 6 p. m. on Vernor Highway there were several with deer rifles. I say this from my own observations, corroborated by witnesses."

The Negro minister took the position that the police made the Negroes a "scapegoat group." He said the police sought to "put down the weaker group" in the hope that they could thereby "pacify the whites" as well.

Commissioner Witherspoon expressed belief that published photographs of riot incidents had created a "false impression" that whites caused most of the damage. He said he saw no pictures showing Negro aggression although conceding that photographers would have been in hazard if they tried to take such views.

"It would have been worth a man's life to go into that Negro section to take pictures," he said. "Even the police themselves didn't get any pictures there."

Damage Estimated

He referred to looting and depradations in the stores of white merchants in the Negro belt. The merchants say their damage approximates $400,000.

Mr. Witherspoon found that the riot was a less discouraging example of racial trouble than it would seem at first glance.

At no time in the course of the rioting was there censorship of the press save that newspapers were forbidden, under wartime precaution, to disclose the origin of the troops or to state the number of soldiers on hand.

As to the possibility of a recurrence of rioting, official comment is guarded. At the same time, veteran police officers say privately that they think there'll be no more of it.

"Those fellows," said a gray-haired lieutenant, "just wanted to slug somebody and now they've got it off their chests. I haven't seen it so peaceful around here in a long time as it is now."

The 34 deaths—nine whites, 25 Negroes—went into the police record in this manner:

Whites—one policeman shot by a Negro; five civilians beaten or fatally stabbed by Negroes; one civilian shot by a Negro; one civilian struck and killed by an automobile in riot area; one believed shot by Negro.

Negroes—13 shot by police while looting; three shot in gun fights with police; one shot after assaulting a policeman; one killed by another Negro; six shot by unidentified persons; one accidentally killed while kicking in a window and cutting himself fatally.

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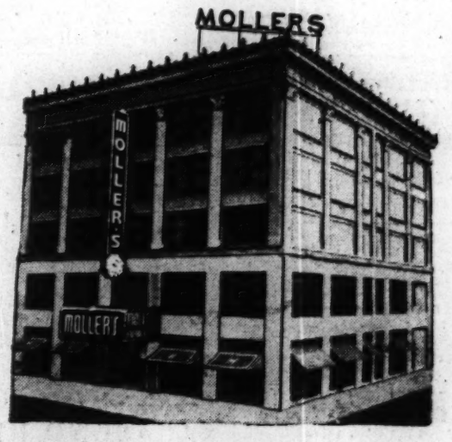

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George Raft in Spy Melodrama—Army Film in New York—Week-End Dialer

'Background to Danger' At Paramount and Fenway

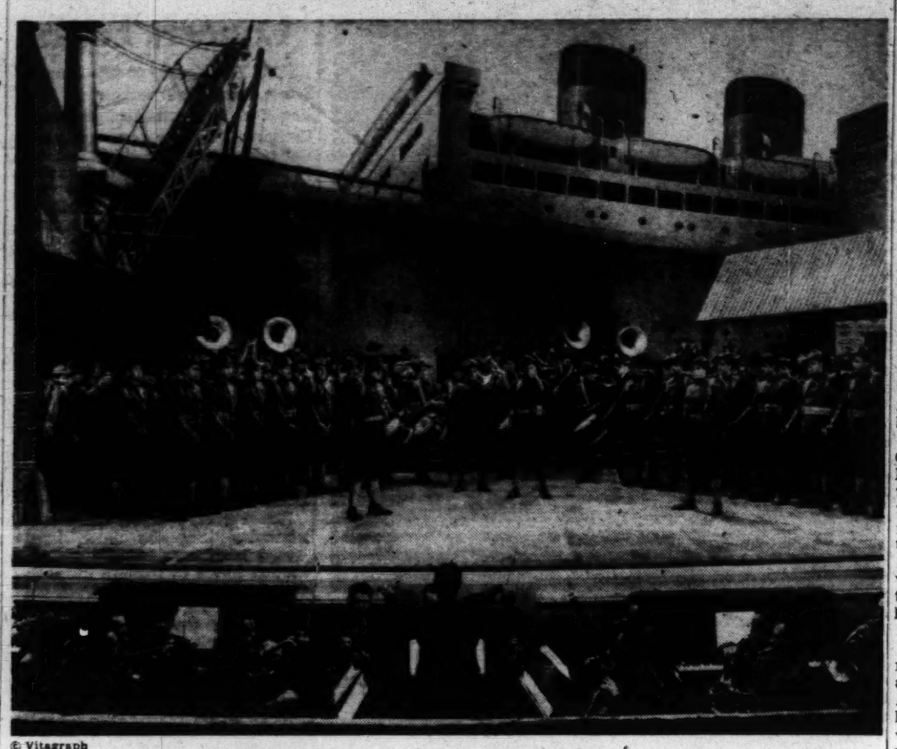
If action is what is desired, "Background to Danger" at the Paramount and Fenway should fill the bill. It is a spy melodrama with something happening every minute—or almost every minute. Turkey provides the setting for most of the yarn, with espionage agents of three or four countries hiding around every corner. Foreign-looking trains, that awaken dim memories of "Rome Express," furnish the background for some of the episodes. There are code signals, passwords, unexpected captures, escapes and pursuits.

It all makes for exciting summer entertainment, not quite A-1 in quality but say B-plus. It is not quite topnotch, for one thing, because the emphasis lies more on sudden action than on cleverly contrived twists of plot. And for a second thing, George Raft is not exactly the suave type of actor needed to apply the ultimate touch of polish for superlative spy drama. He does have drive and dramatic force. But he gives the spectator the impression of pushing his way through tight situations rather than finding a solution through superior adroitness. But granting these exceptions this is lively warm weather diversion.

Mr. Raft, through much of the yarn, is identified as a traveling salesman from the United States. If you suspect that he is something more official than that, you are within your rights. On his way to Turkey he meets a mysterious young woman who asks him to carry an envelope over the border for her. Both she and the audience have observed that a suspicious looking man is on her trail.

In the meantime Sydney Greenstreet as a Nazi representative is engaged in fomenting a plot to draw Turkey into the war on the side of Germany. Peter Lorre turns up as a worried-looking foreign agent who claims to be working for the Russians. His role is unusual for him, for it has overtones of humor. Brenda Marshall appears as an enigmatic young woman who is apparently his assistant. There are brutalities and homicides as well as excitements before the mystery is finally unraveled. But eventually, you may be sure, the plots of the villains are foiled.

The companion feature is "Spotlight Scandals," a light film with musical trimmings with Billy Gilbert and Frank Fay in the principal roles. E. F. M.



© Vitagraph

Scene From the Screen Version of 'This Is the Army'
Warner production from Irving Berlin's soldier show, now at the Hollywood in New York

'This Is the Army' Emerges On the Screen in Technicolor

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

Seldom is a screen offering applauded as often during its unrolling as is "This is the Army," Warner Brothers' Technicolor film version of Irving Berlin's soldier show. As a motion picture for the times it is affecting. Even while it maintains a steady note of entertainment it is a dramatization of the feelings of most of the husbands and sons who went off to war in 1917 and again in 1942, and the wives, mothers, sweethearts, friends, and relatives they left behind them.

A story has been worked out by Casey Robinson and Capt. Claude Binyon that holds the whole thing together, so that on the screen "This Is the Army" is more of a musical comedy on a grand scale than the revue it was on the stage. Michael Curtiz directed the film with a feeling for warmth of emotion and pace, all kept in good-humored balance.

George Murphy has a prominent role all through the proceedings as a stage dancer who put on the first Army Show, "Yip Yip, Yaphank" 25 years ago at Camp Upton, went to France with the A. E. F., returned to become a theatrical producer, and then staged "This Is the Army" in the same old theater at Upton. Mr. Murphy has varied opportunity to display his dancing, and makes good in all the dramatic scenes, thanks to his unflagging sincerity. One has a feeling that he often had a catch in his throat as he went through scenes in this picture that he knew would mean much to thousands of spectators.

Handsome use has been made of technicolor in the presentation of the 17 production numbers, for which Irving Berlin has turned out one rousing march after another. Often the stage is banked with the men's chorus of more than 300 singers, while episodes of the camp and field are acted down front, always with a song.

The picture has the general character of an ensemble of marches and choruses, photographed in the course of the presentation of the two Army shows. The mobile camera achieves an effect of variety in this largely static setting by moving backstage, into the dressing rooms, and even taking a trip to the heights above the players in the spectacular battleship scene for "How About a Cheer for the Navy?" This another of the many group marching and choral numbers that provide high production points in the picture.

For the finale there comes the liveliest of all the ensembles, with the chorus in battle dress, with fixed bayonets, marching back and forth in patterns of movement, the back of the stage filled with a gigantic figure of Uncle Sam and an eagle, and the flags of the Allied Nations streaming in from the sides, as if carried at the heads of armies. There are many night scenes throughout the picture, with their opportunities for spectacular use of colored light.

A good deal of fun is scattered through the film, with jesting and pranks and grousing about Sergeant McGhee, who turns up in 1942 to be the nemesis of the sons of the men he barked at in 1917. Alan Hale has the part and plays it with a relish that all could savor, apart from the scene in which he is shanghaied to clown as a chorus "girl" in one of those crude burlesques of women dancers that apparently must be expected in this kind of show.

Kate Smith has a production number all to herself, in a scene representing a radio theater, singing "God Bless America."

Dramatic use is made of this incident, for we are shown George Murphy, as Jerry Jones, and his pals of the first World War, listening to the radiocast and planning a reunion which leads to their participation in the new show with an old-timers number.

Irving Berlin makes a brief appearance in the picture, singing his "O, How I Hate to Get Up in the Morning," and proving decidedly expressive, even though he seems a bit cautious in reaching for that high note. Charles Butterworth is funny as the bugler referred to in the song, and as the father of the girl who wants to marry Jones's son. The son and the girl as played by Ronald Reagan and Joan Leslie provide a welcome romantic note.

Dolores Costello does a noteworthy bit as a mother who reluctantly sees her son go off to war; George Tobias makes much of the humors of a Polish youth; Una Merkel as one of the women in the audience who see their men marching off to war at the close of the final "Yip Yip, Yaphank" performance, proves that she can do a straight part touchingly. As drama this departure is the high spot of the picture.

Anniversary Of Waves To Be Observed

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Waves: Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee will mark the first anniversary of the founding of the WAVES when she is guest speaker on the United States Navy's School of Music "For Victory" program, MBS-WNAC, 7:30 p. m. "Thanks to the Yanks," headed by Bob Hawk, will salute the Waves, by radiocasting directly from their training center in New York City, CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Music: One of the season's popular songs, "Oklahoma," from the musical play of the same name, has been specially arranged for Lucille Manners, Ross Graham, chorus and orchestra under the direction of Frank Black, NBC-WBZ, 8 p. m.

Drama: Madeleine Carroll will appear in Charles Martin's film version of "Now, Voyager," CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Saturday

Music: Alexander Kipnis, basso, and Marita Farell, soprano, will sing excerpts from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," with Josef Stopak conducting the concert orchestra, Blue-WHDH, 4 p. m. The Boston Pops Orchestra, under the baton of Arthur Fiedler, will be heard in the second of a series of broadcast Esplanade Concerts, Blue-WHDH, 8:15 p. m. Antonin Dvořák's "New World Symphony" and an original score by Jack LaFrandre will be synchronized in the last of a series of music-dramas presented on "The Chicago Theater of the Air," MBS-WNAC, 9 p. m.

Discussion: Walt Disney will be among those speaking on the postwar subject, "World of Sight and Sound," on "For This We Fight" program, NBC-WBZ, 7 p. m.

Drama: Robert St. John's book, "From the Land of the Silent People," dealing with the Croats, Serbs, and Slovenes, will be dramatized on "Words at War," NBC-WBZ, 8:30 p. m.

Sunday

Discussion: "Poems of Heinrich Heine," German poet, journalist and advocate of a democratic life in Germany, will be analyzed by Padraic Colum, Marvin Lowenthal and John Hall Wheelock on "Invitation to Learning," CBS-WEEI, 11:30 p. m. "Liberation of Italy," a discussion of how the Italian people could be freed from Fascism, will be the University of Chicago Roundtable subject, NBC-WBZ, 2 p. m. Glenn L. Martin, pioneer aircraft designer, will speak on the postwar topic, "International Transportation," WORL, 7:05 p. m.

Music: Dr. Fritz Reiner, conductor, and Marjorie Lawrence, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera, appear with the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m. Alexander Brailowsky, pianist, will be featured soloist with Frank Black and the NBC Symphony Orchestra which launches a new series of broadcasts, NBC-WBZ, 5 p. m. Music from many countries will be performed on the "Family Hour," featuring Eileen Farrell, Mack Harrell, Jack Smith and Al Goodman's orchestra and chorus, CBS-WEEI, 5 p. m. Maria Kurenko, Russian-born soprano, begins a regular series of Sunday night appearances with the Columbia Concert Orchestra, conducted by Howard Barlow, CBS-WEEI, 10:45 p. m.

Variety: A world-wide roll call of Army Air Force commanders will high-light The Army Hour when it commemorates the double occasion of the 36th anniversary of the formation of the Army's first aeronautical division and the thirty-fourth anniversary of the delivery of the first plane to the Army by the Wright Brothers, NBS-WBZ, 3:30 p. m.

Drama: Edna Best, British stage and screen star, will play the lead in "Days of Grace," on the Silver Theater, CBS-WEEI, 6 p. m.

On the Esplanade

March, "Semper Fidelis" ..... Sousa
Overture, "Roman Carnival" ..... Berlioz
Symphony No. 3 "Eroica" (Third Movement) ..... Beethoven
Bacchanale from "Samson and Delilah" ..... Saint-Saens
Roumanian Rhapsody No. 1 ..... Enesco
Prelude to "The Deluge" (Violin solo by Gaston Elcus) ..... Saint-Saens
Valse Bluette ..... Drigo
Hungarian Dance No. 5 ..... Brahms

On the Stage

Mary Martin, who was seen in Boston in the spring in "Dancing in the Streets," will be here early in the new season as the star of Cheryl Crawford's production, "One Man's Venus," scheduled to open at the Shubert on Sept. 15. John Boles, Kenny Baker, and Paula Lawrence are among the others in the cast.

Gypsy Rose Lee's mystery play, originally called "Ghost in the Woodpile" and more recently entitled "Naked Genius" is now said to be scheduled to open at the Wilbur on Saturday night, Sept. 11. Philip Ober, who was in the New York company of "Junior Miss," will have the leading male role. Rex O'Malley will be another of the principals.

"Watch on the Rhine" will be the play at the Newport Casino Theater beginning Aug. 2.

Carroll Works Arrayed

Examples of American art after the ideas of John Carroll will figure in an exhibition which starts at the Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass., on the evening of Aug. 4. Oil paintings of his to the number of 70, along with drawings and water colors, will be shown. A reception to Mr. and Mrs. Carroll will be held on the opening night. Placed on view at the same time will be the Museum's traveling school exhibits.

An unknown, Robert Alda, will play Gershwin. Producer Lasky was determined that the role should not be marked by the mannerisms of some well-known picture star. But after a search of several months, he told the casting director at the studio that he was about ready to give up. The casting director said: "There is a boy in my office now who might do it," and his surmise proved correct. Mr. Alda's tests and early shooting scenes have been enthusiastically received.

There is little to tell about Mr. Alda at the moment. He had been working in the East, and was tested there and sent to the West Coast to take his place in routine manner among other young stock players at the studio. Now all that is changed. If "Rhapsody in Blue" is a success, Robert Alda will be a star.

Oscar Levant will play the piano parts which Mr. Alda will be supposed to be performing. The studio is not putting the usual hush-hush around this fact because it is expected that Mr. Levant's name will be a big drawing card.

Music in the picture will include the Rhapsody itself—running some eight minutes—"An American in Paris," a condensed version of the Concerto in F, and excerpts from "Porgy and Bess."

Mr. Lasky points out that the ordinary musical picture made in Hollywood would have 15 or 16 numbers written for it, of which perhaps two would be hits. "Rhapsody in Blue" will contain nearly all the Gershwin hits. A careful examination of several hundred songs and sketches was made by Mr. Lasky and Alex Ahrens of the Warner music department to assure the best possible presentation of the Gershwin musical talent.

Lasky Making Gershwin Film

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

In making "Rhapsody in Blue" for Warner Brothers, Jesse Lasky believes he has at last discovered the sort of picture he really wants to produce—American biography. He got into the field with "Sergeant York," carried it along with "Mark Twain," is doing the career of George Gershwin, and will make as his next in the series the story of Audubon. On the latter, Donald Culross Peattie, the writer, is already at work.

Gershwin's career, according to the producer, is one of the stories of democracy—the story of an East Side boy who met, and was admired by, many of the great people of the world, and who wrote music of and for his time which may yet, in the considered opinion of history, surpass its own temporal limitations.

Some of the people who knew and worked with Gershwin will be in the picture, others will be represented. Among the former will be Paul Whiteman, Oscar Levant, said to be the best interpreter of Gershwin piano parts; George White, who presented the first Gershwin scores in his "Scandals," and Al Jolson.

Joseph Wagner to Conduct

Joseph Wagner, conductor of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra, has been invited by Arthur Fiedler to take charge of the Esplanade Concert, Hatch Memorial Shell, on the evening of Wednesday, Aug. 11. Mr. Wagner will present a work of his own entitled "Variations on an Old Form," which is an elaboration of an original passacaglia theme. This will be the first Boston performance. Other items on Mr. Wagner's program will be the following: Polonaise from "Christmas Night," Rimsky-Korsakoff; Overture, "Rosamunde," Schubert; Second Movement of Symphony No. 1, Howard Hanson; Polka and Dance of the Comedians, Smetana; Angelus and Marche from "Scenes Pittoresques," Massenet, and Overture to "Fra Diavolo," Auber.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, August 1

10:45 a. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Services of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Christian Science Programs

For Sunday, August 1

2:30 p. m. — WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, July 31
12 noon WMEX 1510kc

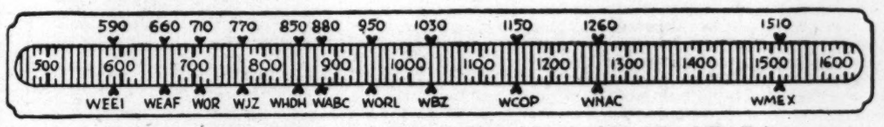
Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—"The War on Land." Capt. Cyril Falls. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GRG 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GRG 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GRG 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Broadcast in English. RKE 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Marching On. Dramatizations from the Battlefronts of the World. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GRG 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG6 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—7:30 p. m.—Workers' Playtime. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GRG 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs: Wickham Steed. GSC 9.58 meg., 31.3 m; GRG 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
Sydney—9:25 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is." VLG3 11.71 meg., 25.5 m; VLQ5 9.68 meg., 41 m.
Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs..	"Mary Marlin"; sketch.	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	News Service	Plantation Echoes	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	baseball game	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	Do You Know Answ'r	Air Express Music	"Pepper Young's Family"	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers	Bobby Byrne's Orch....
3:45	WAVES program	Ted Malone: Book Ends	"Right to Happiness"...	baseball game	Teddy Powell's Orch....
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	"Backstage Wife"	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers	Raymond Scott's Orch..
4:15	Reporter: News	Newscast	"Stella Dallas"; sketch	baseball game	Tony Pastor's Orchestra
4:30	Those With Us: Int.	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Red Sox-Detroit Tigers	Erskine Butterfield's Or.
4:45	Garden Almanac	The Sea Hound: sketch	"Young Widder Brown"..	baseball game	Harold Grant's Orch....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Musical Poll of Hits....	"When a Girl Marries"..	Sheelah Carter, news..	Benny Goodman's Orch.
5:15	'Date Book'; Follies	Musical Poll of Hits....	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies .....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"; sk..	"Just Plain Bill"	Chick Carter; sketch....	Irish Melodies .....
5:45	Home Fires Burning	"Riding the Range"	"Front Page Farrell"; sk.	"Superman"; sketch	News Service .....
6:00	News 'comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter..	News Service	Sports News .....
6:15	'Today at Duncans'	News Highlights	Kay Ivers: Melodeers ..	Press Roundup; Sports..	Light Classics: music....
6:30	Hollyw'd Snapshots	Bing Crosby Recordings	Music for Moderns; Songs	News from Abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Review	Lowell Thomas, news..	Sports; Music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Norman Cloutier Orch..	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Ray Henle, news	March to Victory .....
7:15	'Our Secret Weapon'	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	J. W. Vandercook, news	Oil Situation; Mayor Tobin	Richard Salinger; News.
7:30	'Easy Aces': comedy	"The Lone Ranger":	WBZ Newsreel of Air..	Navy School of Music:	Helen Morgan, songs....
7:45	"Mr. Keen": drama	western drama	John Barry, comments..	guest speakers	Excursions in Science....
8:00	Corliss Archer: sk.	Roy Porter, news.....	Lucille Manners; Ross	"Sizing Up the News" ..	"For Dancers" .....
8:15	Corliss Acher: sk..	"Parker Family"; drama	Graham; F. Black's Or.	'Behind Rising Sun': int.	Ed Barry's Band.....
8:30	"Adventures of the	"WAVES" of Melody:	'Hit Parade'; Mark War-	"Sherlock Holmes" with	Todd Grant, news.....
8:45	Thin Man"; News.	Boston Symphony Hall	now's Orch.; soloists..	Basil Rathbone; Sports	Dr. H. Nathan: music talk
9:00	Playhouse: "New	"Gang Busters"; sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter, news..	Classical Album: Debussy;
9:15	Voyager"	"Gang Busters"; sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	News Service	Nocturnes .....
9:30	"That Brewster	Frankie Masters' Orch.	"People Are Funny";	Double or Nothing; quiz	Classical Album: Debussy;
9:45	Boy"; incom. serial	Orchestra; Narration ..	quiz show; Art Baker..	show; J. R. King, m. c.	Nocturnes .....
10:00	Bob Hawk: "Thanks	J. W. Vandercook, news	Tommy Riggs and Betty	John B. Hughes, news..	News; Defense Talk ....
10:15	to the Yanks"...	Waltz Time	Lou; music; guest....	Bob Grant's Orchestra	Treasury Star Parade....
10:30	"Sisters"; songs	Silver Nocturne	Sports Newsreel; guest	Paul Schubert, news....	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	Music; Newscast	Adventures in Research	Musical Roundup	Guy Lombardo's Orch....
11:00	News; News analysis	Snub Moseley's Orch....	News; Baseball scores..	News Service	Johnny Long's Orch....
11:15	J. Edwards' Orch..	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, talk	Dance orchestra	Jimmie Lunceford's Or..
11:30	R. Scott's Orch.;	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want	'Music Without Words':	Day's End: music .....
11:45	Jack Smith	Newscast	Music You Want	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Day's End; News .....

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Air Express Music.....	News; Musical Clock...	Organ Melodies	.....
7:15	News; Talk	Newscast	Dress Parade: band....	News Services	.....
7:30	Music; News	Musical program	News Service	Breakfast Bandbox	N. E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; War Summ'ry	Musical program; News.	Spike Jones' Orchestra	"Good Morning"; talk ..	N. E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World.	News Summary	Musical Toast	News Service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Musical Reveille	Musical Toast	"George & Dixie"; News	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore: variety	Air Express Music.....	News Service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable .....
8:45	Carl Moore: News..	Newscast	Musical Clock	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	Interviews	"Breakfast Club"	"Everything Goes"; mu-	News; Ruth Moss.....	Scandinavian Melodies....
9:15	Musical program ..	"Breakfast Club"	sical variety	Ruth Moss Interviews..	Scandinavian Melodies....
9:30	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	"Everything Goes"; mu-	"Spotlight Revue"	"Waltzing With You"....
9:45	Studio Speaker	"Breakfast Club"	sical variety	"Musical Roundup"	"Waltzing With You"....
10:00	"Youth on Parade";	Morning Market Basket	Nellie Revell Presents	News; Rainbow House:	Newspaper Boys' Clubs..
10:15	music; drama	Legion Auxiliary Talk..	Music; E. Watson.....	juvenile program with	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	Army Relief Letter.	Fishermen's Program ..	Four-H Club	Bob Emery	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
10:45	Gardener's Clinic ..	Musical Highlights	Shorty and Sue	Rainbow House	Adele Bailey, stories....
11:00	News; "Let's Pre-	Children's Game Parade:	Dramatic sketch	News Roundup	Children's Bible Hour...
11:15	tend"; Nila Mack..	quiz show	Dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Children's Bible Hour...
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	"Man With the Band"..	Coast Guard on Parade..	Babe Rhodes' Orchestra.	Children's Bible Hour...
11:45	tions"; Billie Burke	"Man With the Band"..	Coast Guard on Parade..	Babe Rhodes' Orchestra.	Children's Bible Hour...
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Music at Noon..	Army-Navy House Party	Monitor Views the News
12:15	Ralph Bellamy	Bond Wagon Quiz.....	Consumer's Time	Army-Navy House Party	News Service .....
12:30	'Stars Over Holly-	National Farm and Home	News Service	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	wood"; drama	Hour: talk; music	"Listen to Liebert"....	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	Country Journal ..	Air Express Music.....	Beverly Mahr, songs...	News Service	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	Country Journal ..	Uncle Sam: drama.....	Sketches in Melody....	Sandy Spear's Orchestra	Italian Quarter Hour....
1:30	News Service	Sunny Days: Calicale..	"Out for Victory".....	Musical Roundup	Parade of Bands.....
1:45	Treasury Parade	Fishermen's Program ..	News Service	Baseball Interviews	Parade of Bands.....
2:00	News; "I Sustain	'N. E. Sector on the Air':	Roy Shield and Company	Red Sox-Cleveland In-	Melody Mystery Contest
2:15	the Wings"; drama	All - Soldier Program;	Roy Shield and Company	dians baseball game...	Melody Mystery Contest
2:30	Spirit of '43.....	Band; Drama; Guests;	Roy Shield and Company	Red Sox-Cleveland In-	Leatherneck Parade ....
2:45	Spirit of '43.....	Speakers	People's War: H. Fleming	dians baseball game...	News Service .....
3:00	'Of Men and Books'	Van Alexander's Orch..	Air Force Military Band	Red Sox-Cleveland In-	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	'Of Men and Books'	Van Alexander's Orch..	Air Force Military Band	dians baseball game...	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	F. O. B. Detroit...	'George Hicks Reporting'	News; Andover Salute..,	Red Sox-Cleveland In-	Lucky Millinder's Orch..
3:45	F. O. B. Detroit...	"Little Show"	Saturday Serenade	dians baseball game...	Hal McIntyre's Orch....
4:00	Report from London	Saturday Concert: M.	Matinee in Rhythm....	Paul Martell's Orch....	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra
4:15	Sports	Farell, soprano; Jo-	Sports	Sports	Glen Gray's Orchestra....
4:30	United We Stand..	seph Stopak's Orch...	Minstrel Melodies	"Brazilian Parade".....	Bing Crosby .....
4:45	United We Stand..	Newscast	Minstrel Melodies	Bob Stanley's Orchestra	Sam Donahue's Orch....
5:00	Network program ..	Saturday Afternoon	"Not for Glory"; J. M.	Sports	Sheo Field's Orchestra..
5:15	Network program ..	Revue: Horace Heidt's	Landis; others	Sports Matinee	Glen Grays Orchestra....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Orchestra	Three Suns Trio	"Navy Bulletin Board":	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch....
5:45	Bill Elliott, songs	Saturday Revue	Curt Massey and Co....	Glen Gray's Orchestra	News Service .....
6:00	News Comments	Sportscast; Music	News; Sports Reporter..	News Services	Sports News .....
6:15	People's Platform:	Newscast	Symphony of Melody...	Press Roundup; Sports.	Light Classics: music....
6:30	"Peace Plans"	A. Templeton: 'Marches'	Garden Gossip: speaker	William Ewing, talk....	News; Music Interlude..
6:45	World Today: News	Stars in Revue	Talk	Sports: Music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	The Man Behind	M. Janis, vocals	"For This We Fight":	American Eagle Club in	"March to Victory".....
7:15	the Gun	Message of Israel.....	Postwar Planning; g'ests	London: variety prgrm	News Service .....
7:30	Benny Goodman's	Message of Israel.....	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Concert Album	Anne Nigro, pianist....
7:45	Orchestra	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	"Ellery Queen"; drama.	Fred Lang, news	Frank Munn, songs ....
8:00	Sanderson and	Roy Porter, news.....	Alfred M. Landon.....	'Behind Rising Sun': int.	Religious program ....
8:15	Crumit quiz	Esplanade Concert,	Hollywood Open House .	Volney Hurd, news.....	Religious program ....
8:30	Hobby Lobby	Arthur Fiedler, cond..	"Words at War": dram-	U. S. Army Radio in Af-	Uncle Bill: talk.....
8:45	Hobby Lobby; News	Esplanade Concert	atized war books.....	rica: Capt. A. Baruch	Uncle Bill; talk .....
9:00	"Your Hit Parade";	Waltz Time	National Barn Dance;	Theater: Dvorak: Sym-	Classical Album: Tchai-
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Newscast	Eddie Peabody; Hoosiers	phony 5, "New World"	kovsky: "Nutcracker"
9:30	Orch.; vocalists	Teddy Powell's Orch....	"Can You Top This"?:	Theater: Dvorak: Sym-	Suite .....
9:45	"Saturday Night	Orchestra; Sports	comedy quiz	phony 5, "New World"	Classical Album .....
10:00	Serenade"; music.	John Vandercook, news.	"Million Dollar Band";	John B. Hughes, news..	News Service .....
10:15	Groucho Marx; Vir.	Harry Green's Orchestra	Russ Morgan, conductor	'Saturday Night Bond-	Treasury Star Parade....
10:30	O'Brien; D. Dickson	"Symphony of Melody".	Who, What, Where, When	wagon"; variety drama	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	"Symphony"; Sportcast.	"Enceres"; music	Musical Roundup	Tommy Dorsey's Orch....
11:00	News; Major Eliot	Snub Moseley's Orch....	News; Baseball scores..	News Service	Ed Barry's Band.....
11:15	Ridenour; Jack Ed-	Xavier Cugat's Orch....	Dramas by Olmstead ...	Dick Kuhn's Orchestra.	Charlie Spivack's Orch..
11:30	wards' Or.; Master	Fishermen's Program ..	Music You Want.....	"Halls of Montezuma";	Day's End: music.....
11:45	Works of Music..	Newscast	Music You Want.....	Marine Corps Show....	Music; News .....

Entertainment Timetable

Play

Colonial—"Junior Miss," by Jerome Chodorov and Joseph Fields. Featuring Lenore Thomas, Peggy Romano, Lois Wilson, Eddie Nugent. 8:30. Matinee Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Ladies in Retirement," featuring Erin O'Brien-Moore. 8:30. Matinee Saturday 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert. Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 7:30-9.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"A Stranger in Town," Frank Morgan. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "Slightly Dangerous," Lana Turner. 3:25, 6:25, 9:25.
Fenway—"Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 11:30, 2:20, 5:15, 8:10. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 12:50, 3:45, 6:40, 9:35.
Keith Memorial—"Hit the Ice," Abbott and Costello. 10:55, 1:45, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "Get Going," Robert Paige, Grace McDonald 9:50, 12:40, 3:30, 6:20, 9:05
Kenmore—"It Ain't Hay," Abbott and Costello. 1:30, 4:40, 9:40. "Next of Kin," J. Edgar Hoover. 3, 6:20, 9:40.
Majestic—"Secrets of a Model," Cheryl Walker. 11:26, 2, 4:34, 7:08, 10:08. "Lady in Distress," Paul Lukas. 10:08, 11:42, 3:16, 5:50, 8:24.
Metropolitan—"Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor. 10:10 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15. "Constant Nymph," Charles Boyer, Joan Fontaine. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:30.
Modern—"Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan. 9:15 a. m., 12:45, 4:15, 7:45. "Bataan," Robert Taylor, 10:45 a. m., 3:15, 5:45, 9:15.
Orpheum—"Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 9:30, 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. "Hitler's Madman," Patricia Morison. 11:10, 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.
Paramount—"Spotlight Scandals," Billy Gilbert. 9:30, 12:10, 2:50, 5:35, 8:20. "Background to Danger," George Raft. 10:50, 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:40.
RKO-Boston—"Good Morning Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 10:05, 12:45, 3:05, 5:30, 7:56, 10:15. Stage Show, 11:20, 2, 4:25, 6:45, 9:10.
Scollay—"Follies Girl," Wendy Barrie. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Crash Dive," Tyrone Power. 11:20 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:20.
South Station Theater—"Eagles of the Navy," "From the Four Corners," "Motoring in Mexico," Leon Errol. Cartoons, latest newsreels.
State—"Du Barry was a Lady," Red Skelton. 11:50, 3:10, 6:35, 10. "Hitler's Madman," Patricia Morison. 1:30, 4:50, 8:15.
Telepix—"Mexico." Comedy with Allen Jenkins. Hollywood Snapshots. Accent on Courage. Popular Science Review. Color Cartoon. World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.
Trans-Lux—"A Gentle Gangster." Jack LaRue. 9:30, 12, 2:40, 5:20, 7:50, 10:30. "Blues in the Night," 10:30, 1:10, 3:40, 6:20, 9.
Uptown—"White Savage," Jon Hall. 1:25, 4:45, 8:05. "Flight for Freedom," Rosalind Russell.
Washington Street Olympia—"Lady of Burlesque." Barbara Stanwyck. 9:15, 12:30, 3:20, 6:25, 9:35. "They Came to Blow Up America." George Sanders. 11:05, 2:05, 5:10, 8:10.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Bataan," Robert Taylor. "Ladies' Day," Eddie Albert. 1:45, 7:50.
Allston: "Reveille with Beverly," William Wright. "Undercover Man," William Boyd. 1:45, 8.
ARLINGTON—Capitol: "The Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwick. "He Hired the Boss," Stuart Erwin.
Regent: "Hit Parade of '43," Susan Hayward. "We Are the Marines."
BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Hit Parade of '43," Susan Hayward. "Corregidor," Otto Kruger.
BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton. "Powers Girl," Anne Shirley.
BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Moon Is Down," Cedric Hardwick. "Hi Ya Chum," Ritz Brothers.
Coolidge Corner: "White Savage," Sabu. "It Comes up Love," Donald O'Conner.
Cleveland Circle: Cabin in the Sky," Ethel Waters. "This Land Is Mine," Charles Laughton.
CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Bataan."
Orpheum—"Du Barry Was a Lady," Red Skelton, Lucille Ball. 9:30, 12:40, 3:50, 7:05, 10:20. "Hitler's Madman," Patricia Morison. 11:10, 2:20, 5:30, 8:45.
Paramount—"Spotlight Scandals,"

Industrialist Soldiers Back From 'Service'

After 24 work-packed hours as soldiers at Camp Edwards, 450 Massachusetts industrialists resumed their office routine today, unanimously convinced that, with the war equipment their plants have helped to produce, the United States Army is "the best equipped in the world."

Ira Mosher, President of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, leader of the contingent of Association members who "went G. I. for a day," bespoke the consensus of the group when he said:

"We are completely satisfied that our Army is the best equipped in the world because of the ingenuity and effort of American manufacturers."

Saw How Used

The soldiering manufacturers saw how the weapons they are producing are used by the Army. They handled the equipment just as the regular soldiers at camp did, even to the antiaircraft guns.

They were particularly impressed with the antiaircraft unit mounted on half-tracks, the vehicles which proved so effective in North Africa.

The antiaircraft group, under Brig. Gen. Morris C. Handwerk, Commanding General, also visited the obstacle course, tried a few hurdles and obstacles.

Another group, under the direction of Col. Roy W. Smith, Camp Commander, went through an indoctrination course at Camp Headquarters and a third was given a taste of Air Corps Training.

The fourth group "trained" with the Engineer Amphibians, engaging in a pre-dawn "invasion" of Washburn Island.

Nothing But Praise

After the camp experiences Roy F. Williams, General Manager of Associated Industries commented:

"I heard nothing but praise from all the industrialists who turned soldiers-for-a-day. The training program that we witnessed was superb.

"Most gratifying to us was to witness the enthusiasm of every man at Camp Edwards, from Colonel Smith, who personally conducted the industrialists through the period, down to the private who guided them and patiently showed them how the products of their factories fitted into the war program.

"They left camp with the highest admiration for the War Department's training program. As many of us are war veterans, it had a double meaning to us. The day will be remembered by us forever."

11 Soldiers Get Bravery Medal

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Disregarding fragmentation bombs exploding inside a hangar at a United State Army Air Forces airdrome in the western desert of North Africa, 11 Army men led by Lieut. Col. Jeremiah A. Chase of Seabrook, N. H., affected the rescue of several injured men caught in the hangar by the Axis bombardment, the War Department revealed today.

In announcing that the Soldier's Medal for heroism has been awarded to Colonel Chase, one other officer and nine enlisted men, the War Department said that during the air raid these men rushed into the hangar and removed the injured men.

The citation which went with the medal stated:

"By their decisive and courageous action, they probably saved the lives of at least two men by removing them from this area infested with exploding bombs to a point where they could be given immediate medical attention."

Insurance Request Denied

Request for group health insurance to be paid by the employer was denied by the New England War Labor Board in settlement of a dispute between the Submarine Signal Company of Boston and the union in the plant, it is announced.

Industrialists Sight Target

Associated Press

Massachusetts Men Try Hands at Antiaircraft Gunnery

Left to right: Joseph F. Rioux, President of Bliss Brothers Company; W. F. Walton of Walton-Lonsbury Company; J. McCormick of Wells Manufacturing Company, and L. W. Nerney of Knobby Krafters Company, all of Attleboro, operate antiaircraft gun as part of a 450-man contingent of Massachusetts manufacturers doing a tour of duty at Camp Edwards to try out the equipment they are helping to turn out.

Second of 21 Patrol Frigates Is Launched in R. I. This Week

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 30—The H. M. S. Hamond, second of 21 patrol frigates being built at the Walsh-Kaiser Shipyard here for the British Government, slid down the ways this week while the shipyard was launching a campaign for more workers to speed work on the sister vessels.

With the launching this week some of the secrecy, which has shrouded activity at the yard since a contract for building Liberty ships was canceled last spring, was lifted. The 21 vessels, it was revealed, are twin-screw frigates built to British specifications and designed specifically for convoy work. They are smaller than destroyers and larger than the British and Canadian corvettes.

The first of the 21, the Hallowell, was launched two weeks ago. Five others are nearing completion on the ways.

All the frigates will be named for men who gained fame in the British Royal Navy. The Hamond is named for Admiral Sir Graham Eden Hamond who served under Nelson and was Admiral of the Fleet in 1862.

Although the shipyard now employs nearly 14,000 persons, the Walsh-Kaiser Company opened a drive this week for additional workers. The call was particularly for welders. A brief training period for boys over 17 and women over 20 has been set up to qualify trainees to go on the production line.

Launching of the Hallowell and the Hamond stifled rumored criticisms which have dogged the progress of the shipyard, the largest single industry in Rhode Island. The Walsh-Kaiser Company took over the yard from the Rheem Manufacturing Company last spring when the contract for 32 Liberty ships was canceled. A huge expansion program was begun at the yard and as weeks went by without any launchings—as visible evidence that ships were being built—the rumors spread that no ships ever would be launched.

The delay was caused, apparently, by the switchover from the Liberty ships to the new frigates.

The sponsor for the Hamond was chosen by lot from the women employees in the yard. It turned out to be Mrs. Louise M. Reddick, a timekeeper. Assisting her was Elmirinda Saccocci, whose badge number was the second to be drawn.

Pleasure Driving

Widespread and obvious violations of the ban on pleasure driving appeared to be the rule in Rhode Island again over the last week end. Hundreds of automobiles were counted at beaches in various parts of the State, many of them parked openly in the beach parking lots and others parked surreptitiously nearby.

Warwick, East Providence, and several other communities saw busy traffic and police reported the volume of motorcars on the road was just about as heavy as it was on pleasant prewar week ends.

Two hundred cars were counted at Crescent Park, an amusement park in East Providence. Eighty-seven were counted in the parking lot at the exclusive Dunes Club in Narragansett on a single afternoon. Scores of automobiles appeared for the first time this season at Watch Hill and Misquamicut. The golf clubs in various parts of the State were well patronized by motorist-players, though most of the motorists parked their automobiles on by-ways rather than in the clubhouse lots.

The increased number of automobiles on the road was attributed in part to the reports that the pleasure driving ban soon would be lifted.

Meanwhile, the Inspectors from the State OPA continued their efforts tagging automobiles suspected of violating the pleasure driving ban. The small staff of inspectors, however, was unable to cover more than a small portion of the State.

No attempt has been made in Rhode Island to enlist the support of local police officers in tagging suspected violators of the pleasure driving ban, as has been done in other States.

'Fort' Astray Downs Four Nazi Planes

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Lost in the clouds from other planes of its group, the B-17 flying fortress "Short Stride" brought down four German Messerschmitt fighter planes in five minutes single-handed, the War Department disclosed today.

Speeding home to its United States Army Air Force base in England from a mission over Germany, "Short Stride," which has figured in numerous spectacular episodes of aerial combat on its destructive bombing missions, was 10 miles to the left of its echelon when the Messerschmitts struck simultaneously.

The impact of the fighter planes' attack sent the crew into action. Among the members of the crew was a Massachusetts man, Flight Officer Robert W. Collette, of Hudson, co-pilot.

"Short Stride" recoiled and shuddered. Its No. 4 engine was knocked out. The ailerons were shot through. Cannon shells riddled the radio room and started a fire which was quickly extinguished.

The fortress lashed back with all its fire power. Fifty rounds from the navigator's gun ground into a Messerschmitt as it bore head-on. The attacking plane's tail piece broke off and then blew up.

Another fighter came in low. The right waist gunner fired 100 rounds and the plane fell in flames.

Another Messerschmitt, coming in toward the tail was blown into bits by the rear gunner. The fourth fighter was destroyed by the top turret gunner. It fell apart in mid-air.

The pilot, Lieut. Eldridge G. Shelton, of Longview, Texas, then brought "Short Stride" back to base without further incident.

Unit Sought for Service in Greece Under Pierce College Sponsorship

Persons desiring to help Greece are being invited to enlist for a year of self-supported service in a unit of volunteer workers, it was anonunced by Dr. Katharine McElroy, President of Pierce College, Athens, Greece, with headquarters at 14 Beacon Street, Boston.

Pierce College, a school founded and conducted by the Congregational Christian churches in the United States through the American Board of Foreign Missions, has started a campaign to recruit volunteer workers under the leadership of Dr. McElroy.

The kind of volunteers needed are business men and women teachers, and other professional people, nurses, aides, volunteer club leaders, Red Cross workers and social workers.

Each member of the Pierce College unit will be asked to contribute $2,500. Part of this will pay for travel and living expenses. The rest will go into a relief fund for the work.

The unit will live at Pierce College and work closely with the Greek and American faculty. The work will range from conducting a rest house for mothers and children peculiarly in need of care, to running soup kitchens, and doing nurse's aid work in Athens hospitals. It also will include recreational centers for children, and varied co-operation with larger relief organizations like the Near East Foundation and the Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.

The sailing of the unit will depend on State Department rulings and shipping facilities but it is hoped that at least some of the specially qualified members will be able to go on the first boats after Greece is liberated.

Olof O. Nylander

CARIBOU, Maine, July 30 (AP)—Olof O. Nylander, who passed on here yesterday was a geologist and mineralist whose discoveries altered many theories about the geological history of northern Maine. He came to this country from his native Nystad, Sweden, when a boy.

Son of a shoemaker, he showed an early interest in rocks and at the age of nine was a protege of Sven Nilsson, noted Swedish natural scientist.

The fundamentals of geology that he learned from Mr. Nilsson formed Mr. Nylander's only formal education in natural science, but he expanded his knowledge while following his trade as a house painter and became a geologist and mineralist whose research provided the basis for numerous scientific books.

A member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, his own writings were widely published in scientific journals and in 1939 the University of Maine awarded him an honorary Master of Science degree.

Superpower Searchlights N. E. Product

War Activities in New England

Superpowerful searchlights, made in New England, used in Army training in New England, and manned by New Englanders on many fighting fronts, have proved effective in spotting airplanes 5½ miles up, the General Electric Company disclosed today. The company's local facilities are devoted to the beamer and many other war products.

The 800,000,000-candlepower unit is so powerful that in tests it was easily possible to read a newspaper at night in an airplane at a distance of 12 miles.

At Camp Edwards, the Anti-Aircraft Artillery Training Center calls its searchlight batteries the "moonlight cavalry."

The basic three parts of a searchilght are: the four-wheel mount for the 60-inch reflector; the control station, set up at a distance; and the power plant, also some distance from the light.

"But how do you find the target in the first place?" is the stock question asked searchlight "cavalrymen." Most of the meticulous details are secret, but it is known that radar plays an important role in locating the plane. Generally speaking, direction, azimuth, and elevation all find their way to the control stations and in short order the "enemy" plane is spotted.

Still blacked-out, the control-station operator peers into the black skies through powerful binoculars. The target is finally located and the stage set. A quick command and a "flick" sends the huge searchlight into action. The same thrill experienced by a gun battery when it scores a hit is felt by members of a searchlight unit when they make a pick-up. Other lights quickly join in, and "no matter how the pilot twists and turns his plane, he can't escape," Camp Edwards officials declare.

'Port o' Fun'

S. S. "Port O' Fun" will be dedicated tonight at 9:30 o'clock in City Square, Charlestown, as a new outdoor recreation area for servicemen sponsored by the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A.

Rear Admiral Robert A. Theobald, commanding the First Naval District, will christen the "ship." Ceremonies include a dance, to follow immediately.

The "ship" was named by Kenneth Morse, seaman second class, who received a war bond for his winning entry in a recent contest.

Wacs Get Aid

Wacs are now eligible for Army Emergency Relief, on the same basis as other members of the Army, First Service Command announced today.

Relief funds are available to provide assistance to the soldier and his dependents when an emergency, financial or otherwise, occurs. It includes medical care, hospitalization for the wives and mothers of soldiers, and temporary aid where there is need for food, fuel, clothing or shelter. It also assists honorably discharged soldiers in readjustment to civilian life, under the motto that "The Army Cares For Its Oown."

War-Course Meeting

Trends in the nation's war-course classes will be discussed Monday at a regional meeting of colleges participating in the Federal program of Engineering, Science, and Management War Training.

Opening at 10 a. m. in Richards Hall of Northeastern University, the day-long session will include talks on training problems in New England, women in industry, and training of disabled veterans.

Lynn Boy's Donation Is Home-Front News

LYNN, Mass., July 30 (AP)—As his personal contribution to the war effort, young Richard Ivy is publishing a four-page newspaper, six by eight inches, in his bedroom, and is mailing 200 copies monthly to Lynn boys in the service.

Richard, a Junior High School graduate, finances the paper by running errands and doing odd jobs for neighbors. He has refused many offers of financial assistance from persons pleased with the idea.

The paper carries items concerning the achievements of Lynn boys in the armed forces and a column of jokes.

South Natick Girl Reaches War Area

Elizabeth Gilbert

Now doing Red Cross work in one of the active war zones.

Safe arrival in the South Pacific theater of war of Elizabeth Gilbert, of South Natick, Mass., American Red Cross staff assistant, has been annuonced. Miss Gilbert was graduated from Needham High School and attended the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va.

Prior to going overseas she was a member of the editorial staff of The Christian Science Monitor with which organization she has been associated for the past nine years.

No New Rudnick Trial

Samuel Rudnick, contractor, convicted by a jury of conspiring to evade Boston building laws in connection with Cocoanut Grove alterations, was denied a new trial yesterday by Judge Edward T. Broadhurst, in Superior Court. Judge Broadhurst in denying a new trial said that the evidence had abundantly warranted the conviction of Mr. Rudnick and would warrant the conviction of some others who had been tried with him.

Warning Voiced on Glowing Postwar Building Prospects

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

A sharp warning that glowing predictions of miraculous home building in the postwar period may boomerang against the building industry by leading prospective home owners to expect far more than the industry can fulfill was issued today by Roger W. Nutt, President of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League.

Mr. Nutt held that practical business men who were still in control of the housing industry would not allow "flights of fancy" to dictate what they would build in the years after the war. Furthermore, the bank expert was dubious about a postwar building boom as long as the Federal government continued its attempts "to control the natural laws of supply and demand."

"If I am right," Mr. Nutt declared, "rent controls will probably prove one of the few Federal controls that will actually work. On that thesis, when the war is over building costs which will have risen will be way out of proportion to rents which will have remained stable."

Hence, Mr. Nutt wanted to know "what inducement will there be for anyone to put up a building that will not be worth in economic terms the price that was paid for it?"

Form of Evolution

"Despite the flights of fancy of many writers, contractors, manufacturers and realty operators," he added, "changes in housing after the war must necessarily adopt the form of evolution rather than revolution. The great bulk of homes built then will, I believe, be constructed along the lines with which the industry has been familiar."

The Bank-League President described his departure from the generally accepted drift of postwar building acclamations as not being "pessimistic" but rather "cautious." This attitude, he pointed out, is predicated upon the nature of his business as President of the West Roxbury Co-operative Bank, which is intimately concerned with the problems of individual home owners. The co-operative bank tradition is one of time-honored association with the individual, with less concern for the mass production of homes until this form of building has proved itself distinctly beneficial to the individual home owner.

Years of Tests

Thumbing his way through co-operative files, Mr. Nutt could find no previous wartime, depression or prospective postwar conditions to quite resemble those of the present. Yet the human equation which remains basic to the purchase of a home, he pointed out, will continue to dictate what builders will construct in the future," and they will be individually rather than collectively built in the main."

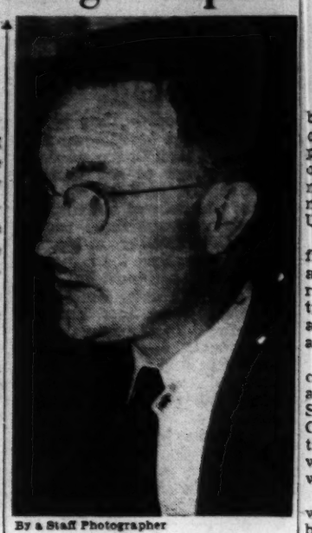
This reasoning led Mr. Nutt to the conclusion that despite the wartime turn to prefabricated houses and vast research into potential accordion homes, sliding doors, packaged rooms and other pioneering ventures, years of tests under peacetime standards must await everything that is new.

"In other words," he continued, "the so-called home of tomorrow may not be here until the day after tomorrow, or even later."

Once before Mr. Nutt recalled that the prefabrication industry oversold itself, that is oversold itself on low-costs to the exclusion of quality. Thus, when steel and other material costs rose, and prefabricated dwellings had to be sold at a price higher than the public had been sold on, there was too much sales resistance. And even though the prefabricated house from the standpoint of quality was as good as the conventional house at the same price, the public would not make the break to prefabrication.

Will prefabrication oversell itself again with glamorous tales of a postwar housing Utopia? Mr. Nutt hoped not. At the same time he advised a careful check on the claims of prefabricators of economies. On the basis of cubic foot costs, he held that prefabrication still had a long way to go to undersell the conventional home.

"I anticipate an acceleration of demand for new homes after the war to reach a peak of perhaps 1,000,000 units a year after five or more years of peace. It is best, in a way, that we do not encourage a building boom right after the war. Building should be spread out as much as possible over a long period of years. I recognize that there is a vast backlog of demands for homes arising from the wartime cessation of building and the previous 10-years of business depression. But if we throw in everything we have to build these houses too quickly, we might find them outmoded almost overnight by the national wave of laboratory research which is sure to sweep the country after the war."



By a Staff Photographer

Roger W. Nutt

President of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League.

Loyal Japanese Help Needed

"We need workers," say Massachusetts farmers and business men in asking the local office of the War Relocation Authority to help arrange for the immediate hiring of interned American citizens of Japanese extraction now in western relocation centers.

This was the explanation given today by Roger F. Clapp, Area Supervisor for the Authority, in seeking co-operation by the State to support the program which is co-ordinated with the Eastern Defense Command and the Department of Justice.

Since the Defense Command "opened up" two months ago to allow certified internees to enter for work or study, about 12 have arrived from the 10 western centers, Mr. Clapp reported.

Throughout New England, studying or working, are about 25 altogether, he said, including those who arrived last winter under a student co-ordinating program led by the Society of Friends.

Of the 117,000 originally interned, about three quarters are American born and therefore citizens, Mr. Clapp recalled, saying that about half of the 17,000 already released have taken up farming work in the Midwest and Rocky Mountain area.

"Interest in meeting the labor shortage from this direction has just picked up," said Mr. Clapp. Requests received at his office in the Federal Building are forwarded through the Authority in western camps. Those who have been cleared by the Army and the Federal Bureau of Investigation are allowed to come "on their own," he said.

Only those with funds are allowed to come to look for work, provided they have been cleared "as patriotic as you or I am," Mr. Clapp said.

"Housing and suspicion are the two major problems slowing down the project," Mr. Clapp told reporters this morning. While domestics have arrived and are living in homes, others are finding it necessary to live outside, as in a Y. W. C. A., he said.

Those who have arrived are engaged in farming, clerical work, and manufacturing, as well as in studying or housework. Of the 300 of Japanese extraction in New England at the last census, most of them may be still residing in their home area, Mr. Clapp estimated.

The Eastern Defense Command does not have the same restriction of them as does the Western Defense Command, he explained, saying pressure of concentration of population forced the relocation for strategic reasons.

Referring to his experience as a Regional Executive for the Farm Security Administration, Mr. Clapp pointed to a family of five Japanese Americans in the Worcester area who have made a farm pay which had failed several times in the hands of previous owners.

"For a time, some neighbors expected the County to blow up, after the arrival of the Japanese-Americans, but now they apparently are accepted as reliable citizens," Mr. Clapp said.

On the arrival of each Japanese-American in this area, his name is given by Mr. Clapp to the local office of the FBI, which sooner or later receive reports that Japanese spies are at large. This enables the FBI to allay untrue rumors.

Coast Guards Plan Swim In Burning Oil

Swimming through burning oil by Coast Guard seamen will be one of the features of the war pageant to be staged on Sunday on the Charles River and Esplanade in observance of the 153rd anniversary of the founding of the United States Coast Guard.

Other demonstrations scheduled for the day include the rescue by airplane of a seaman on a life raft, jumps by seamen in the latest type of life suits, operation of an amphibious Coast Guard truck, and a fire boat display.

There will be a varied number of sporting events, with swimming and diving contests among the Spars—members of the Coast Guard Women's Reserve. Most of the 250 Spars in the Boston district will march in the parade which will open the program.

A high point on the program will be a series of lifeboat races by crews drawn from seven sections of the Boston District. The 35 oarsmen with their seven coxswains will come from Rockland, Portland, Portsmouth, Gloucester, Boston, Provincetown, and Newport.

Last year's winner in this event was Nahant Lifeboat Station from the Gloucester section. The crews row a 24-foot boat, called the "Race Point Surfboat," over a one-mile course in the Charles River Basin. The boats are handled by five oarsmen, single-banked, and a coxswain.

The District Coast Guard Officer Plaque, awarded each year, will go to the station whose lifeboat crew wins the annual race. In addition, members of the winning crew will receive individual prizes.

Two Coast Guard bands will march in the parade and later furnish the musical numbers of the program. They are the famous Port of Boston Band, which will give a full concert at the Hatch shell, and the Temporary Reserve band.

The parade will form at the Copley-Plaza and end at the Esplanade and Lower Basin. At least 200 Spars and 300 regulars will take part in the parade in addition to the bands and several thousand Temporary Reservists.

An impressive mass induction of Spars and men of 17 years will be conducted during the day. They will be sworn into service by a high Coast Guard officer and given special badges to wear in commemoration of the occasion.

Coast Guard Week opens an intensive recruiting drive in this district for the enlistment of 17-year-old youths and girls and women for the Spars. The Boston District, leading in the nation in procurement of these youths and women, has been assigned a large quota to meet the increasing demands for men to man the expanding Coast Guard fleet of combat cutters, "sub busters," landing barges, and transports.

Panama Bars Hoarding

Hoarding of locally-produced food products, such as grain, vegetables, fruits, poultry, and eggs, is illegal in Panama, and violators are subject to fines and imprisonment. An office of inspection was established following an investigation which showed that native foodstuffs arriving in Panama City were being purchased by profiteers.

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Americans and Canadians Crack Axis Defenses in Sicily

Continued from Page 1

have been pounded since July 24.

No other urban area anywhere has been subjected to such a succession of all-out attacks and there is widespread speculation as to the reason. As has been suggested before, the assaults may presage amphibious operations in the Baltic or the North Sea. Or it may be that the British and American Air Forces are engaged in a massive interior blockade designed to cut off troops, naval, or even air concentrations in the Hamburg vicinity. Or perhaps the Allied Command is simply trying to determine whether a city with 1,000,000 population can be paralyzed completely from the air.

In any case, the sustained attacks on Hamburg are one of the most significant developments of the war thus far. Their results are certain to set a pattern for forthcoming aerial operations, and it is not beyond probability that Berlin itself will be subjected to similar treatment as soon as the nights become longer.

Some idea of the scope and success of the attacks can be gained from a British announcement that 7,000 tons of bombs were dropped on Hamburg, Essen, and other German objectives during the week ended July 28 at a loss of only 3 per cent of the raiding forces. A Reuters dispatch says more than 100 American and British fliers who failed to return from the assaults have been hauled out of the North Sea in the greatest air-sea rescue operations ever undertaken.

As to the fighting in Russia, Berlin now admits that Soviet forces have reached the inner defenses of Orel. In order to continue their steady advance on the German stronghold, the Russians have had to overcome determined counterattacks by newly arrived Germans and knee-deep mud and rain. When tanks and infantry found the mud too thick to negotiate, the Red Army launched a cavalry charge which ousted the Nazis from three fortified positions.

Capture of Town Withheld for Week

By Canadian Press

London, July 30

For reasons best known to the Allied High Command the announcement of the Canadian capture of Leonforte in Sicily was delayed a week.

Today's communiqué from Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced the capture of the mountain town but did not give the date. However, dispatches from Ross Munro, Canadian Press war correspondent, disclosed Leonforte fell July 22, about the time the Americans were entering Palermo, Capital of Sicily.

Queried as to the reasons for the delay in the announcement, London sources said they did not know "but they must have been good."

Sicily:

Allies Cut Deeper Into German Flank

American and Canadian troops have driven deeper into the central and right flanks of the Germans' wavering Mt. Etna line, Allied headquarters in North Africa announced, as the Nazis strove to repair the breach.

A communiqué declared the Canadians had "advanced farther against strong opposition," and that the United States Army front from the north coast inland to captured Nicosia was "advanced in several places."

The whirlwind American assault had driven the Germans back about 20 miles in two days and threatened to trap the Nazis around Catania or force a general retreat toward Messina.

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr.'s Seventh Army was advancing beyond the strategic prize of Nicosia and exploiting the breakthrough made in temporary Nazi positions.

Canadians who captured Agira to the southeast, central pivot of the Mt. Etna line, were menacing Regalbuto, six miles to the east, and facing another bitter struggle.

Allied air power struck repeatedly in heavy new blows to shatter port facilities at Messina and Milazzo in Sicily and ranged over Italy to blast airports near Rome and Naples.

The British Eight Army continued its probing patrols into powerful German defenses below Catania, the communiqué said.

A British broadcast recorded by CBS in New York said United States troops already were "battering the main enemy defenses on the outskirts of San Stefano," northern coastal anchor of the Mt. Etna defenses.

The Italians declared that their motor torpedo boats "in waters east of the island repulsed threats carried out by enemy E-boats against Italian convoys," but did not indicate whether the convoys were rushing reinforcements to Sicily or pulling troops out of the island.

British Stymied By Mine Fields

Still stymied by wide mine fields and dominant enemy gun positions on the lower slopes of Mt. Etna, the Eighth Army fought a number of small engagements with forces of the Göring Division and Elite Nazi parachute troop battalions. These were successful, the communiqué said.

The bulletin's terseness could not hide the fact that the climactic struggle of the campaign was in progress, with the Americans capitalizing their strategic positions on the weakest sector of the German line.

The veteran United States fighters scaled three 1,000-foot ridges in tropical heat and outflanked German batteries by circuitous mountain routes, exerting relentless pressure on the hastily entrenched enemy.

General Patton's orders to "keep striking" were carried out to the limit by bayonet-wielding infantry and skilled crews of mechanized field guns as they surged forward across terrain that in other circumstances might have been an impregnable defensive line.

The Canadians' dash and spirit were undiminished by more than a week of the hardest kind of infighting with desperate German armored troops. They have gone to new successes which the communiqué with its usual official hesitancy has not yet disclosed.

Allied torpedo aircraft sank a merchant ship and left two naval vessels afire as they intercepted Axis attempts to reinforce their hard-pressed forces.

One enemy plane was destroyed and four Allied planes failed to return from wide sweeps.

Continent:

Hamburg Pounded Again by RAF

The British Air Ministry said the RAF's night attack on Hamburg was made "in very great strength" and that the delivery of explosives was accomplished despite increased ground defenses and numerous German fighters.

Twenty-eight bombers were reported missing. A half dozen enemy planes were destroyed on this and other raids, the Air Ministry said.

Hamburg with its million inhabitants has been scarred by five British night and two American daylight raids since July 24, and flames and smoke from the stricken City have served as beacons for each successive raid.

The July 29 attack was the 105th of the war carried out on that City by the RAF, but this week's concentrated assault apparently was aimed at blowing Hamburg off the map.

American medium bombers swept out at daybreak to continue the round-the-clock aerial attacks on Germany and occupied territory in the war's greatest air offensive by blasting at the German airdrome at Woensdrecht in Holland.

Swift British Mosquito planes hit at other targets in Germany during the night while RAF fighters strafed airfields and railways at Merville, Coulommiers, Mantes and Forges in France, and Schleswig-Jagel in Germany.

German aircraft struck back at Britain's coastal regions during the night, but the British Air and Home Security Ministries said little damage and no casualties resulted. One raider was destroyed.

The night thrusts followed heavy daylight attacks on the submarine slips at Kiel and the Heinkel plane factory at Warnemuende by strong forces of American Flying Fortresses which shot down more than 30 Nazi fighters attempting to intercept them.

"Good bombing results were observed on both targets," the United States communiqué said in describing the sweeps over Germany.

Boston and Typhoon bombers swung into the assault in daylight raids also, attacking a power station near Rouen and an airfield at Mervinne, France, while United States medium bombers struck at Fortruge near St. Omer.

49 Americans Picked Up at Sea

The British Air Ministry announced that at least 49 Americans missing in previous raids on Germany and occupied territory had been picked up from the North Sea and landed in England.

The report said that more than 200 British aircraft as well as American planes had searched for the lost crews, and that most of those rescued had been found more than 100 miles from England.

The Berlin-broadcast German communiqué said the Hamburg raid July 29—to which it referred as "another heavy terror attack—caused further devastations in the town and heavy civilian casualties.

Helgoland was raided by Allied planes by daylight July 29, as well as Kiel and other places on the North German coast, the communiqué said. It declared that Nazi guns shot down 54 Allied planes.

German planes were reported by the Berlin bulletin to have sunk a 10,000-ton Allied merchant steamer and damaged two other large vessels in the Allantic.

This may have been the same vessel referred to in a Lisbon dispatch which said a huge Allied transport, listing and apparently damaged, was towed into the River Tagus by three tugs.

Russia:

Russians Make Gains In Orel Offensive

A Soviet communiqué, which detailed Russian thrusts at Orel, said upwards of 3,000 Germans were killed and gains up to six miles were registered as 40 additional villages were occupied.

The Germans counterattacked east of Orel in an attempt to regain the offensive, but the Russians said they beat off waves of infantry and forged ahead after inflicting heavy losses.

Half a German regiment of 1,500 to 1,800 men was wiped out in another Orel battle when Nazi infantry, supported by 30 tanks, struck back advancing Red columns, the communiqué said, and added that 10 of the attacking tanks were burned or disabled.

A Berlin broadcast admitted that the German defenders of Orel were on the defensive all day July 28, but said Russian attempts to break through the City's inner defenses were repulsed. It is 186 Russian tanks were destroyed, 100 of them north of the City.

In the Belgorod area, 165 miles to the south, where the Russians have regained territory lost to the Nazis in the first phases of the summer campaign, the Soviet war bulletin said Red Army forces went on the offensive again and drove the Germans from a village. Another battle raged for a short time near Belgorod but ended with a German withdrawal after Nazi counterattacks failed, the report said.

The Russians said that action in the Donets Basin was confined to reconnaissance thrusts, and on the Leningrad front intermittent action flared again with artillery barrages. Soviet airmen smashed or set afire five enemy troop trains in the Leningrad area, the Russian communiqué added.

The July 28 toll on all fronts was 38 enemy tanks and 63 planes, according to the bulletin.

Soviet Intelligence officers said Hitler had replaced the commander of the crack Second Tank Army defending the Orel area, a Col. Gen. Schmidt, with Col. Gen. Model on July 14, three days after the Soviet counteroffensive began. General Model, the intelligence officers reported, issued this order of the day upon assuming command:

"You must fight to the death to prevent the complete defeat of the German Army."

Associated Press from United States Army Air Force

Littorio Rail Yards Hard Hit

Three hours after United States Army bombers of the Northwest African Air Force raided the Littorio railroad yards at Rome, a reconnaissance plane made this picture of smoke still rising from the damaged workshops and rolling stock which congested the yards at the time of the bombing.

U. S. Submarines:

Sink 10 More Japanese Ships

Continuing to strike at already strained enemy supply lines in the Pacific, American submarines have sunk 10 more Japanese ships and damaged four—raising their wartime total to 297 successful attacks on enemy shipping.

A Navy communique listed as sunk 2 large Japanese transports, 2 large and 3 medium-sized cargo vessels, 2 medium-sized tankers and 1 small cargo ship. A large cargo vessel and three medium-sized cargo ships were damaged.

This brought to 210 the total of ships sunk, 29 probably sunk, and 58 damaged by American undersea raiders since the war started, and served to underscore President Roosevelt's recent assertion that Japanese shipping has been slashed to a point where it is virtually incapable of holding its line of island positions north of Australia.

South Pacific:

U. S. Inches Nearer To Munda Airdrome

American troops, inching relentlessly forward through the jungles of New Georgia, have moved 200 yards nearer the Munda air base and Gen. Douglas MacArthur described their progress as satisfactory and according to plan.

The ceaseless pounding of the Munda area by sea and by air, General MacArthur said, has cut the enemy's supplies to an irreducible minimum. Bombers have dropped at least 700 tons of explosives on Munda defenses in the past four weeks and United States warships have poured more than 400 tons of shells upon that Central Solomons stronghold, which for three weeks has been isolated from any important reinforcement by land.

Fourteen Japanese pillboxes were destroyed by the advancing American soldiers and Marines, who now are within 1,900 yards of the airdrome. Ground forces carried the entire brunt of the attack. They were in too close contact with the enemy to risk bombing.

A Navy spokesman at Admiral William Halsey's Headquarters in the South Pacific said that so far there had been no indication the enemy was evacuating Munda as in the final days of the Guadalcanal campaign. The American drive was pushing into more level terrain, he said, but this was not regarded as necessarily an advantage.

Japanese forces at Bairoko, 10 miles north of Munda, have been hemmed in by Americans who landed a few miles away at Rice Anchorage on July 5. The enemy still holds coastal strips west and north of Munda, but their beachheads in this area are commanded by American artillery on Rendova Island, eight miles south of Munda.

A communiqué from Allied Headquarters also told of the sinking of a Japanese destroyer and destruction of another destroyer and a transport which previously had been reported set on fire. The three ships were attacked July 28 off Cape Gloucester, New Britain. One destroyer was sunk. The transport and the other destroyer, burning fiercely, were beached. Allied bombers attacked and demolished the grounded destroyer. The transport, still burning, was described as a wreck.

China:

Chinese Attack Near Hangchow

A series of sustained Chinese attacks on Japanese garrisons in the vicinity of Hangchow, 100 miles southwest of Shanghai were disclosed by an Army spokesman at a press conference in Chungking.

He said the Japanese had suspended passenger traffic on the Shanghai-Hangchow railway to facilitate the movement of troops needed to reinforce different garrisons. Chinese troops at one point along the railway have cut traffic from Hangchow north, the spokesman said.

Burma:

Allied Planes Blast Japanese Targets

American and British bombers and fighter planes staged successful attacks on Japanese targets in Central and Western Burma, blasting bridges, railways, factory installations, and shipping without the loss of a single plane, United States and British communiqués said. Bombers of the Tenth United States Air Force wrecked the important bridge over the My River, 25 miles west of Mandalay.

Smuts' Victory at Polls Rated as Allied Bulwark

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30—Field Marshal Jan Christian Smuts' decisive 107-to-43 victory in the South African parliamentary elections has a bearing on world affairs not far short of the Mussolini resignation.

It represents a majority of 64 in support of the war today, compared with only 13 when South Africa went into the war on the side of Britain. That is a big consolidation of opinion considering the violent crosscurrents of politics, race, and color which run through South African affairs.

But besides being a decisive vote in support of the Premier's war policy, the election result is a victory for Marshal Smuts' aim that South Africans shall be in on world rebuilding plans as one nation and not be weakened by bitter division between two approximately equal sections of opinion.

In the very same week that the Fascist dictator, instigator of modern authoritarianism, has fallen, Marshal Smuts is one outstanding democratic statesman of the world who has won his greatest vote of confidence.

Voice of People Heard

Thus, as the world shapes up for its task of framing the future, one of the most critical barriers is removed and at the same time, one of mankind's wisest counsels has been given a strengthened mandate. The voice of the people is being heard from Cape Town to Milan.

As the final election results have come in here today from South Africa, the British press sees the situation as a remarkable reversal of opinion.

At the beginning of the present war, the United Party in South Africa, then in power and led by Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, was far from united on the question of participation in the war. General Hertzog himself favored neutrality. And only by a narrow majority of 13 was war declared.

This majority in favor of war had been increased to 21 by the time the last Parliament ran out its term. There was some questioning of the wisdom of staging a general election this summer, lest the war effort be weakened.

There were some who feared the effect Nazi propaganda might have on complex South African affairs, for the Germans have had free radio access to South Africans.

But generally speaking, observers trusted in the statesmanship of Marshal Smuts. They anticipated a new majority of about 30, perhaps going up to 50.

The actual majority of 64 combines as a great victory for Marshal Smuts himself, for liberal British policy and for democracy. As the Italian system of force and repression fails, the free democratic institutions prosper. South Africa has strikingly confirmed Prime Minister Churchill's assertion that democratic people are growing stronger as the war proceeds.

Nazi hopes which still counted on bitterness dating from the Boer War have come to nought again. As today's Manchester Guardian says of the election, "It is a reminder also to critics of the world that British statesmen have given most dramatic proofs of their faith in liberty—a faith that is rewarded in the hour of Britain's danger."

Available for Councils

While South Africa, under Marshal Smuts, will now be able to go ahead with a grand-scale reconstruction program for its own people, the South African Premier will also be available for wider United Nations councils. Not only Marshal Smuts, but South Africa itself appears destined for a vital role in coming world affairs.

But South Africa's political, racial, and color problems are far from solved. Marshal Smuts' chief opponent, Dr. D. F. Malan, has succeeded in one respect, namely, in smashing rival factions inside the opposition.

Dr. Malan, head of a smaller but at the same time more united opposition, is fighting a long-term battle, looking to the future when Premier Smuts is not in the saddle, and anti-British policy gets its chance.

South Africa generally, and the Smuts regime particularly, has therefore, to make the best use of the interim to bring stability and prosperity, not only to South Africa but to strive for a similar state throughout Africa generally.

Nazi Offensive Power Cut By Loss of Italian Army

Continued from Page 1

were occasions in Africa when they acquitted themselves well as soldiers.

Neither the Russian campaigns nor the African campaigns could have been conducted by Germany without the aid of its satellites. It was that aid which gave Hitler's armies their surplus of forces over their enemies which put into German hands the power of initiative.

That power remained in German hands up to the fall of Stalingrad. Until then the Allied armies were fighting always with a bare minimum sufficient to hold defensive lines. Every man and every gun was needed on the front lines just to hold. There was no surplus behind the holding front with which offensive operations could be organized.

The second trend is the new one which is just becoming a major factor in the shifting balance of military power—based, of course, on the first trend.

Germany began this war alone. Even Mussolini's Fascist Italy, for all its mouthings of confidence in the inevitable victory of the "Fascist age" over the "decadent capitalistic age," did not have sufficient confidence at the outset to commit itself to the war. Italy only came in after the shattering collapse of the French Army.

Snowball Began to Roll

But with the fall of France, the very impressiveness of German victories acted like a "snowball." As it rolled down that early hill of easy success, it gathered satellites. It converted satellite armies into the means for mounting the most ambitious of all Hitler's military schemes—the attack on Russia. That never could have been done without satellite support because Germany alone is a nation of only some 80,000,000. Hitler's plans required more manpower than even Germany could provide. They did not require all that manpower for front-line combat service. But they did require it for garrisoning occupied countries, for holding inactive fronts, and most particularly for labor service behind the German front.

Now that picture is changing rapidly. The first break for the Allies was the accretion of French troops during the African campaign. A French Army came into being again and began to play a role in the military balance of power.

The second great advance is the loss to Germany of the Italian Army. Technically, of course, Italy is still in the war. But what is left of that Army no longer has any real military value to Germany and cannot have such value even if the expected surrender is long delayed. Italian troops are known to be marching out of France. The far larger Italian armies in the Balkans are reported to be in motion towards the Dalmatian coast where they are supposedly to be brought back to Italy—if possible.

The salient fact of the moment is that the 30 odd Italian divisions in the Balkans no longer protect the Balkans from a possible Allied attack. They may be there, but according to all reports their one interest is in getting out. If the Balkans are held, they must be held by new German troops withdrawn from elsewhere.

Thus our snowball is building up while the German snowball is melting. The process will go much farther before it is complete. But it already has reached the point where the situation is almost a reversal of what it was in 1941 and 1942. The decline in total forces available and the increase in points of actual or potential pressure have deprived Germany of its surplus. What Germany has is almost all needed for holding the line. There is almost nothing left over, potentially, with which to organize offensive movements.

Just before the Italian crisis, Germany had a strategic reserve in Germany itself of approximately 40 divisions. That is now being drained, and drained heavily, to replace Italians in Southern France and in the Balkans. Germany need not replace each Italian with one German. There is a ratio which might be two to three, or even one to two. But they must be replaced, because Germany must attempt to hold Southern France, a line across Northern Italy, and most, if not all, of the Balkans in order to maintain the strategic integrity of the basic German defense system.

In other words, the time has come when the military situation forces Germany to drain its reserves in the center in order to strengthen the periphery. But actually it does not strengthen the periphery. Because the real strength of the outer line of any defense system depends on the amount of reserves available in the center to rush to any threatened point.

In other words, the scope of Germany's military capabilities has been reduced enormously as the scope of Allied capabilities has been expanded. The effect of each single change in the balance is cumulative. Italy's weakening in turn weakens the will of all the other satellites to support German policies. It has manifested itself in reports of a violent palace bicker in Sophia between the King of Bulgaria and his Foreign Minister, each blaming the other for the pro-Axis policy which has begun to sour on their hands. According to reports from Budapest, the tendency is so strong there to pull out of the Axis camp that the Hungarian Government is said to have promised to give up its slices of Yugoslavia.

Paring in Russia

The shortage of available and reliable troops has reached the point where it is estimated that, in order to establish a line along the Po in Northern Italy, Germany probably will be forced to withdraw 10 divisions from the Russian front. This means that a decision to defend in Northern Italy means paring a concentration on the Russian front which is at the moment not proving sufficient to even hold the Russian drive against Orel, let alone enough to mount a successful offensive in Russia.

But Germany obviously must attempt to hold the line of the Po. It needs that line for several reasons. Unless it holds at the line of the Po all of the industrial region of Northern Italy becomes available to the Allies. Probably even more important to the Allies would be the value of air bases in that area. With such bases, most of Southern and much of Eastern Germany would become subject to the same weight of air attack which has until now been felt only in the Ruhr, the Northern Rhineland, and the German North Sea coast.

Further, the loss of Northern Italy would be a disastrous exposure of the flank of the German position in the Balkans and a lesser exposure of the German positions in Southern France.

Therefore, it is expected that Hitler will try to hold the line of the Po even if it means a dangerous reduction of his forces in Russia and a serious weakening of his central reserves.

However, the contraction of the scope of German military capabilities has not yet reached the point where it is safe to rule out entirely the possibility of some daring, perhaps desperate, stroke. While it has been widely assumed since the fall of Tunisia that the danger of a German move into Spain was passed, this view is not held in all responsible Allied military quarters.

Lunge Into Spain Possible

On the contrary, the greater the Allied commitments and troop concentrations in the Central Mediterranean area, the greater the temptation it must be in Berlin to attempt to choke off the entire operation by a sudden lunge into Spain. The danger may not be acute, but it is present and causes serious concern.

Actually, the increase of the size of Allied operations in the Central Mediterranean increases dependence on the waterway through the Straits of Gibraltar. When Allied troops first landed in French Africa their numbers were small enough so the railroad from Casablanca offered a possible "fire escape" in case of danger. But the numbers have increased so enormously since then that the use of the Straits of Gibraltar as a supply line is absolutely and entirely vital. The forces now inside never could be supplied by any other route. The more we attempt in and around Italy, the greater the dependence on the Straits becomes.

Precautions have been taken, of course. It is axiomatic that Allied forces are ready to move into Spain any moment there is a German move down across the Pyrenees. But would they be able to beat the Germans in the race for Spanish airfields from which German planes might be able to strangle the Straits of Gibraltar? It is the one serious danger inherent in the whole operation and a move which still may lie within the narrowing scope of German capabilities.

By and large, however, Germany is almost as completely on the defensive as the Allies were in 1914 and 1942. And Germany has no visible means of improving its prospects. So long as Russia, Britain and the United States can maintain their present rate of progress, Germany faces a contracting military future with sure defeat at the end. The only possible hope left to it is the withdrawal of one of the Allied Big Three from the war. That would transform the military balance. But with present strong alignments, the scales are beginning to tip noticeable away from Germany.

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President Warns Neutrals Not to Harbor Axis Heads

By William H. Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30—Announcing the United Nations' full determination to punish Axis war criminals, President Roosevelt today urged neutral governments to afford no haven to deposed Premier Mussolini or other escaping Axis leaders should they seek safety in any neutral country.

Simultaneously, in a second vital pronouncement on the developing Italian situation, the President held out to Italy the hope that the Italian harvest could be saved and not permitted to fall into German hands if the new Italian regime made unconditional surrender to the Allies.

Disclosing that he had received, a few moments before his press conference, a cable from Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower announcing that selected Italian prisoners of war in Sicily were being freed to help with the harvest there, President Roosevelt in effect told the Italian people that prisoners of war would likewise be available for the harvests now beginning in Italy proper if the Italian people would take the issue of war and peace in their own hands and decide it in the Allies favor.

Proves Stated Doctrine

The Chief Executive thus enunciated, with Italian application, a United Nations doctrine of punishment for the war guilty and assistance for innocent victims of the dictators.

The President referred to rumors that Mussolini and members of his Fascist "gang" might attempt to take refuge in neutral territory, and added that one day Hitler and his henchmen and Togo and his group might also be seeking to escape the reward of their misdeeds.

The President's statement concerning Italy's harvest, which is expected to be broadcast on waves beamed to the Italian Peninsula, implemented General Eisenhower's message promising release of Italian prisoners of war if the Italian Government would block the removal of Allied war prisoners from Italy to Germany.

Simultaneously, it strongly underscored Italy's present low food rations under the Nazi heel and the possibility that, if Italy fails to come to terms with the advancing allied armies, Italy's grain fields will become battlefields and this winter will see Italian hunger and suffering reaching dangerous proportions.

Sicilians Get Food

To provide a sharp contrast between the possible plight of the Italians and the present good fortune of the Sicilians, the President described the report just received from General Eisenhower detailing the extent to which the Allies are aiding the economic rehabilitation of the people of Sicily.

First supplies for Sicilian civilians came from Army rations, the President said, and were landed on the beaches with the invasion forces. New shipments from a stock-pile in North Africa, including flour, milk, olive oil, sugar and pasta, were moving in a steady stream across the Mediterranean. Public health and sanitation experts had gone in with the troops to restore municipal facilities, he added.

The Chief Executive said Gen. Sir Harold Alexander had been ordered to free selected Sicilian prisoners of war to help put the Island back on a livable basis as fast as possible and to help in the harvest. Supplies for harvesting wheat, including diesel oils for machinery, were being furnished the Sicilians, he added.

In short, the President indicated, Sicily was a forerunner and foretaste of what could happen in Italy proper if the Italians saw where their best interests lay.

Text of Statement

The text of President Roosevelt's statement calling on neutral nations to deny asylum to war criminals follows:

"On Aug. 21, 1942, I issued a statement to the press in which, after referring to the crimes against innocent people committed by the Axis powers I stated:

"'The United Nations are going to win this war. When victory has been achieved, it is the purpose of the Government of the United States, as I know it is the purpose of each of the United Nations, to make appropriate use of the information and evidence in respect to the barbaric crimes of the invaders, in Europe and in Asia. It seems only fair that they should have this warning that the time will come when they shall have to stand in courts of law in the very countries which they are now oppressing and answer for their acts.'

"On Oct. 7, 1942, I stated that it was 'the intention of this Government that the successful close of the war shall include provisions for the surrender to the United Nations of war criminals.'

"The wheels of justice have turned constantly since those statements were issued and are still turning. There are now rumors that Mussolini and members of his Fascist gang may attempt to take refuge in neutral territory.

Will Seek to Escape

"One day Hitler and his gang and Tojo and his gang will be trying to escape from their countries.

"I find it difficult to believe that any neutral country would give asylum to or extend protection to any of them.

"I can only say that the Government of the United States would regard the action by a neutral government in affording asylum to Axis leaders or their tools as inconsistent with the principles for which the United Nations are fighting and that the United States Government hopes that no neutral government will permit its territory to be used as a place of refuge or otherwise assist such persons in any effort to escape their just deserts."

Roosevelt Says Soldier Plan Drafted by Resources Group

Continued from Page 1

Chairman, that the President was making a "bold bid" for the soldier vote in 1944, Mr. Roosevelt released the report of the National Resources Planning Board's committee on demobilization and readjustment, appointed in July, 1942. He took particular pains to point out that the committee was an independent body. He received the report three weeks ago and incorporated its recommendations into his Wednesday night radio address.

The President said he approved of the general objectives of the recommandation but would rely on Congress to work out the details as he has instructed it to do on other social security legislation.

Asked point blank by a reporter if he would comment on Republican charges that he had launched a fourth-term campaign with his radio speech, the President recalled a comment from a member of his family who suggested that such charges would be made at this juncture even if he talked about the moon, since there would undoubtedly be some young folks who would like to hear about the moon.

Peacetime Employment

The Reeves Committee report includes recommendations for getting both members of the military forces and war workers back to peacetime employment.

It advises the setting up of a "strong central agency" to administer Federal policy.

Women who choose to continue their employment outside the home after the war are assured the same aid as men.

Magnitude of the job facing the nation is seen in the committee's charts showing that in December, 1945, there will be an estimated 20,000,000 men and women in war work, compared with 1,500,000 in December, 1940, and 10,800,000 in the armed forces compared with only 800,000 in December, 1940.

While the states will be expected to assume a large part of the readjustment responsibility, the committee says it is up to the Federal Government to set a general pattern, determine disposition and use of war plants, establish social security benefits "basically just and equitable, irrespective of a man's state or origin or subsequent residence," and providing direct relief to distressed areas where the war-created problem exceeds the local capacity to deal with them.

Differ on Large Debt

The committee admitted that expenditure of funds to ward off postwar depression may not be approved by some in view of the record-breaking national debt with which the nation will emerge from the war, but added, "there are others who believe that there is nothing inherently dangerous or sinister in the continuing existence of a large national debt, provided it is properly managed as part of a dynamic national economy so that service charges on the debt can be met without undue strain."

The report recommends that both military demobilization and industrial conversion after the war be planned by the Government as "genuine readjustments, not mere reversals or retreats."

"It is the task of the Federal Government to provide the general leadership for this transition period and to create the atmosphere and the incentives that will allow the system of free enterprise to assume its full place in a peacetime economy," it says.

A peacetime national service system, either for men in the armed services or for men and women of certain age groups, is discussed by the committee as a possibility, but no recommendation is made.

Liberty Ship's Output

New Liberty Ships carry 100 tons of cargo for every 65 tons carried by the similar vessels of World War I.

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Many Roads Lead to Trails

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Hikers Starting Off on a Walking Tour

N. H. Mountain Trails Beckon Vacationists Who Enjoy Hiking

Monitor Traveltalk

By M. Le Tour
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

In this year of rationing of gasoline and rubber when walking becomes patriotic—"the thing" to do—one may slip his food ration book into his back pocket and enjoy this sport at its utmost in New Hampshire's White Mountains.

A prospective hiker need not be concerned by the lack of a car, since by careful planning the regular train and bus services can deposit him or pick him up at the points where the trails actually leave the highway.

Or if he wants to do his walking less strenuously he can put up in the inns and summer places that remain open in such prime walking centers as North Woodstock, North Conway, Twin Mountain, Jackson, or Gorham, and take one-day trips over the trails. Some of these places will co-operate by packing a lunch which may be eaten on the trail.

'Going Light'

For a long time, however, it has been recognized that the best means of "going light" on a White Mountain trail trip—that is, without carrying blankets and food—is by means of the excellent hut system of the Appalachian Mountain Club. The A. M. C. maintains eight of these huts at approximately seven or eight-mile intervals along the Granite State section of the Appalachian Trail, the Maine-to-Georgia footpath.

This year, despite rationing, the A. M. C. has managed to keep four of its huts open on the traditional "attended" basis—the so-called "eastern division" huts, including the main one at Pinkham Notch on the State highway, Carter Notch in the Wilderness east of Pinkham, Madison Springs, near the summit of Mt. Madison, and the Lakes-of-the-Clouds, on the southern slope of Mt. Washington. Accommodations and meals are still obtainable at these huts at a daily cost of not much more than the former overnight-and-meals cost of automobiling days.

'Kitchen Privileges'

For the hardier inclined, two of the western division huts—Zealand Falls and Galehead—are attended and sleeping accommodations are available but one must bring his own food. For a nominal sum "kitchen privileges" are permitted at these huts. The two westernmost huts—Greenleaf and Lonesome Lake—are for the even more hardier hiker for they are unattended and only the "refuge" sections are open. Here one must provide both blankets and food.

Taking all these factors into consideration your correspondent elected to "go through" the eastern huts—a doubly attractive proposition not only because of accommodations but also because the trails lie mostly on the Presidential Range, the loftiest stretch of walking in New England.

By properly planning our journey we were able to board a Boston & Maine train at the North Station in Boston for Plymouth and Woodsville, N. H., transferring to a Berlin local at the latter point. The Berlin train dropped us off at Bowman, north of the Presidentials, just before noon. A few rods up the track we began our climb to Madison Springs Hut, our first day's objective, up Lowe's Path, one of the oldest foot trails in the mountains.

Steep Headwall

Our route from Lowe's Path led to the connecting King Ravine Trail which provided some very energetic climbing through immense boulders on the floor of the Ravine, up the steep headwall, close to the summit of Mt. Adams, and by the Gulfside Trail to Madison Hut.

The next morning, with our destination Carter Notch Hut, and fortified with a very substantial hut breakfast, we left by the Mt. Madison trail for the pointed summit of Madison where extensive outlooks to the north and east were enjoyed.

From the summit of Madison we followed the Osgood Ridge Trail down to the Glen House, eating our lunches on the river bank by the suspension bridge over which the trail crosses the Peabody River. Trail lunches, made and put up by the hut crew as part of the service, are packed in double-lined bags to prevent drying out, and were fished out from our packs which contained extra clothing and personal effects. Crossing the meadow intervale at the Glen House where the Carriage Road up Mt. Washington joins the Pinkham Notch highway we took the Aqueduct Path in back of the Glen House and an uphill but not arduous three-mile walk up the connecting Nineteen-Mile Brook Trail brought us to Carter Notch well in time for supper.

Intervale

The Glen House intervale, it will be recorded in our memories of pleasant, if unsignificant things, was riotous with the calls of meadow birds and the colors of Indian paintbrush, clover, buttercups, daisies, and vetch. During the half hour we lingered a solitary truck passed on the State highway for the day was a holiday and in normal times would have been crowded with cars. Even a family of swallows was building a mud nest unmolested in an outdoor electric light fixture in the now-closed tollgate office of the Carriage Road.

Holed in the next day by a tremendous downpour of rain that made roaring streams out of dry watercourses, we were out early the next morning on the steep Wildcat Trail with Pinkham Notch Camp as our objective. The east wall of Pinkham Notch formed by Wildcat Mountain provides without question the finest views obtainable of Mt. Washington and the Tuckerman and Huntington Ravines on its east face.

Pinkham Notch Camp as headquarters of the chain provides "superior" accommodations, among them being being hot showers which every hiker comes to welcome. From here next morning our climb took us up the Tuckerman Ravine path to Hermit Lake shelter where we ate our lunch, thence up Boott Spur, the steep southern wall of Tuckerman Ravine, to the Davis Path, and by the connecting Camel Path to the Crawford Path and the Lakes-of-the-Clouds hut. The Summit House and Cog Railroad on Mt. Washington are not operating this season. Our trails took us past the summit rather than over it.

Crawford Path

Out on the Crawford Path the next morning we enjoyed the fine views always obtainable in clear weather on this exposed path. The long path joins the highway close to the Crawford House. Here one many board the green and yellow bus of the Vermont Transit Company northbound back to Woodsville where the Boston train may be boarded.

The east slope of the White Mountains may also be reached from Boston by "The Mountaineer," through streamline train to Littleton, N. H., or by train to Intervale connecting with the Vermont Transit bus through Crawford Notch. Or one can connect by train at Laconia with the Costello bus which operates through Pinkham Notch to Gorham. Or the hiker may approach the northern White Mountain area from Portland by the Grand Trunk or Maine Central Railroads or the Vermont Transit bus.

A few hiking hints: If you have limited money to spend, invest in good shoes with stout leather soles, and hobnails if you can obtain them. These are essential equipment since if one's feet are not properly shod it will nullify the money laid out for other less essential equipment. Limit your pack to an outside weight of 15 pounds. By a little foresight one may mail an extra change of clothing to the Pinkham Notch Camp and mail back the soiled clothing in the same box. Always have trail information provided in the A. M. C. guide book. Virtually every bad incident on these trails has been due to carelesness or ignorance of conditions. The mountains are not dangerous but should be treated with respect. Don't get yourself labeled as a "goofer"—A. M. C. term for "just plain dub."

Roosevelt Seeks Quick Action in Italy

Continued from Page 1

archy, the President declared, is a difficult thing to deal with.

It was then that the President added his formal willingness to have peace dealings with almost anyone in Italy, except definite Fascists, who was able to get the troops to lay down their arms and to avoid anarchy.

To argue about the steps to be taken in the first part of the negotiations would be as fruitless as to debate which came first, the hen or the egg, he declared.

Into the picture came also the question of self-determination.

Mr. Roosevelt said that self-determination obviously could not be achieved in the first week. His comment was taken to mean that the United Nations believe that cracking Italy is moving inexorably toward peace, and that every facility will be put in the way of the development with the expectation that the first move will be the hardest.

To the point-blank question whether he considered Marshal Badoglio a Fascist, the President replied that he was not discussing personalities at the moment.

Nation Ready to Fall

Many close observers of the Italian scene believe that a chain of events has been started in the country of 45,000,000 which cannot possibly be checked, and that the nation is like a ripe fruit, ready to fall.

Mr. Roosevelt's emphasis on the danger of anarchy gave some substance to the idea that the Administration views it in the same light, and that even while bitter fighting continues with German-Italian troops in Sicily, the United Nations are looking ahead to the time when the Italian people complete their revolution and oust the Germans and former Fascist leaders.

The timetable of the United Nations would be immeasurably advanced if this were a self-instituted process, and particularly if it were not accompanied by such a degree of civil war as would hold up Allied troop movements.

Care of U. S. Armies Impresses Bishop

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—The Right Rev. Y. Y. Tsu, Chinese Episcopal Bishop in Southwest China, who arrived in New York July 29, said that he was most impressed by "the wonderful care which the United States is giving its armies abroad."

"I have unusual opportunity to see conditions under which American soldiers and airmen are living," Bishop Tsu related, adding that in every spot he visited "the story was the same—fine mess halls and dormitories, wholesome food, a reproduction of American life with provision for comfort and health in a way I never dreamed of, but as it should be."

The Chinese Bishop, a graduate of General Theological Seminary of New York, will confer with church authorities here on plans for the church's postwar program in China. In a few weeks he will proceed to England for similar conferences.

Toronto Servicemen Offered Free Rides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, July 30 — The Toronto Transportation Commission has announced that free streetcar and bus transportation in Toronto on Sundays will be given to the men in the armed services.

There will also be free transportation on Sundays for one child when accompanied by an adult, whether that adult is a civilian or a member of the forces. The free rides will continue for the duration of the war.

The question of an adjustment in the present basic streetcar fare had been given careful consideration by the commission for several months, an official said. Sundays are the only days free from rush-hour peaks, and on week days T. T. C. equipment is taxed to its capacity with fare-paying passengers.

Anticipates Helicopters, To Supplement Busses

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—John C. Van Son of Kenmore, N. Y., applied to the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday for an air route paralleling his bus route between Buffalo and Niagara Falls, N. Y., with the intention of using helicopters. The route would include stops also at Grand Island, N. Y., and Niagara Falls, Ontario.

Mr. Van Son is President of the Grand Island Transit Corporation. The petition said that Mr. Van Son does not now own any helicopter equipment but that he is ready to acquire it when it becomes available.

Unattended Barge Puzzles Royal Navy

By the Associated Press

London, July 30

An invasion barge loaded with Lockheed interceptor planes found bobbing around without a crew in mid-Atlantic provided the Royal Navy with a mystery July 28.

The barge was superficially damaged on the nose and had apparently been struck by flying debris, but it was still seaworthy enough to be towed to the Belfast docks. Several empty lifeboats were found near the barge and the occupants had apparently already been picked up.

Former New Yorker Aids U. S. in Sicily

WITH THE UNITED STATES SEVENTH ARMY IN SOUTHERN SICILY, Delayed—(AP)—Invasion highlights: One of the fresh recruits to the American cause in Sicily was Gios Gennero who once lived in New York City. Beginning on "D" day he started carrying water to parachutists with his horse and cart.

He worked purely on a voluntary basis. When he began evacuating American wounded soldiers to a combat team first-aid station he was struck by shrapnel.

His new friends are seeing that Mr. Gennero is getting the best of care. He said he had taken out his first-citizenship papers in New York in 1931 but later returned to Sicily and never became an American citizen.

Canada Requires Permits For Used Tires and Tubes

OTTAWA, July 30 (AP)—Effective midnight tonight, used tires and tubes may be purchased in Canada only with a tire ration permit similar to that required for new tires, the Munitions Minister, Clarence D. Howe, announced today.

Under a previous order, used tires could be bought merely by filling out a certificate of essentiality.

Negro Woman Appointed

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Negro founder and President of Palmer Memorial Institute, Sedalia, N. C., has been apopinted to the National Council on Red Cross Home Nursing, Mrs. August Belmont, Council Chairman, announced yesterday.

Hotels and Resorts

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The Home Forum

Look Up!

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

VIVIDLY DESCRIBING the days which were to mark the end of the undisputed sway of materialism, Jesus said to his disciples, as recorded in the twenty-first chapter of Luke: **"Nation shall rise against nation, and kingdom against kingdom. . . . And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth."**

He concluded this remarkable description with these words of encouragement: **"When these things begin to come to pass, then look up, and lift up your heads; for your redemption draweth nigh."**

The disciples were to "look up" beyond their previous range of vision. What was it which would cause them to "lift up" their heads with courage and perceive their redemption drawing nigh? A study of the Bible shows that the vision which sustained the great Scriptural heroes was the spiritual perception of the presence and power of God. In Hebrews (11:27) we read that Moses "endured, as seeing him who is invisible." Jesus' summons to his disciples to "look up" was surely a bidding to turn to the great, invisible, spiritual facts of being.

* * *

For nineteen centuries devout Christians have striven to "look up" and find relief from trouble in the great truths of spiritual being. A golden thread of answered prayer gleams through secular and religious history, bearing witness to these truths. Not, however, until the discovery by Mary Baker Eddy of the Science underlying the mighty healing works of Christ Jesus has it been possible for mankind to equip itself with the spiritual understanding necessary to overcome difficulties scientifically and specifically.

"Christian Science acts as an alterative, neutralizing error with Truth," writes Mrs. Eddy on page 162 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." According to Webster, to "neutralize" is "to render inoperative or ineffective, especially by an opposite influence, force, or effect."

In revealing the truth about God's spiritual universe, Christian Science is found to be the Science of the actual perfection of all real being. It can, therefore, neutralize cruel conditions and uncertainties. For example, it assures those who do not know what is going to happen next that all that can really happen is the eternal self-expression of God, divine Mind, Life! God's holy purpose is coming to light throughout the entire universe, and even "the wrath of man shall praise" Him. Sufficient recognition of the invincibility of His plan can defeat the efforts of evil, establish inviolable safety, and secure the success of righteousness.

To those fearing that there may be lack of intelligent unification of effort among brave defenders of the sacred rights of liberty, this Science reveals the fact that God's spiritual universe includes only perfect co-ordination and action, and that the realization of this fact eliminates confusion and intrigue. Furthermore, it shows that there is only one controlling Mind and its government. The acknowledgment of and surrender to the guidance of Mind endow men with incomparable wisdom and perspicacity, and induce the self-defeat of all opposing error or evil.

* * *

Whatever the fear or difficulty confronting one, Christian Science can destroy the fear and solve the difficulty. The textbook, Science and Health, contains the complete statement of this Science. In its pages may be found the spiritual truths with which to meet and neutralize any form of evil. That these truths can be practically applied is verified in thousands of authenticated testimonies from grateful beneficiaries. At the end of the textbook there are testimonies from a number of those who have been healed solely through the reading or study of this book, while current copies of *The Christian Science Journal*, the *Christian Science Sentinel*, and *The Herald of Christian Science* contain accounts of the successful application of this Science to the problems confronting the world now.

On page 294 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" Mrs. Eddy writes of Christ Jesus: **"And if he were personally with us to-day, he would rebuke whatever accords not with a full faith and spiritual knowledge of God. He would mightily rebuke a single doubt of the ever-present power of divine Spirit to control all the conditions of man and the universe."**

The demand of the hour is that we "look up" and recognize the glorious spiritual truths of the Christ-teaching; that we "lift up" our heads with assurance, and prove to an anxious, yearning world that it is indeed redemption and not destruction that "draweth nigh."

Meeting

The road swerved off a piece and met the sky
With soft indifference, as though the tie
Between them was of no importance—just
A blurred connection made, of air with dust.

KATHRYN WRIGHT

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL

"What I say unto you I say unto all, WATCH"
JESUS

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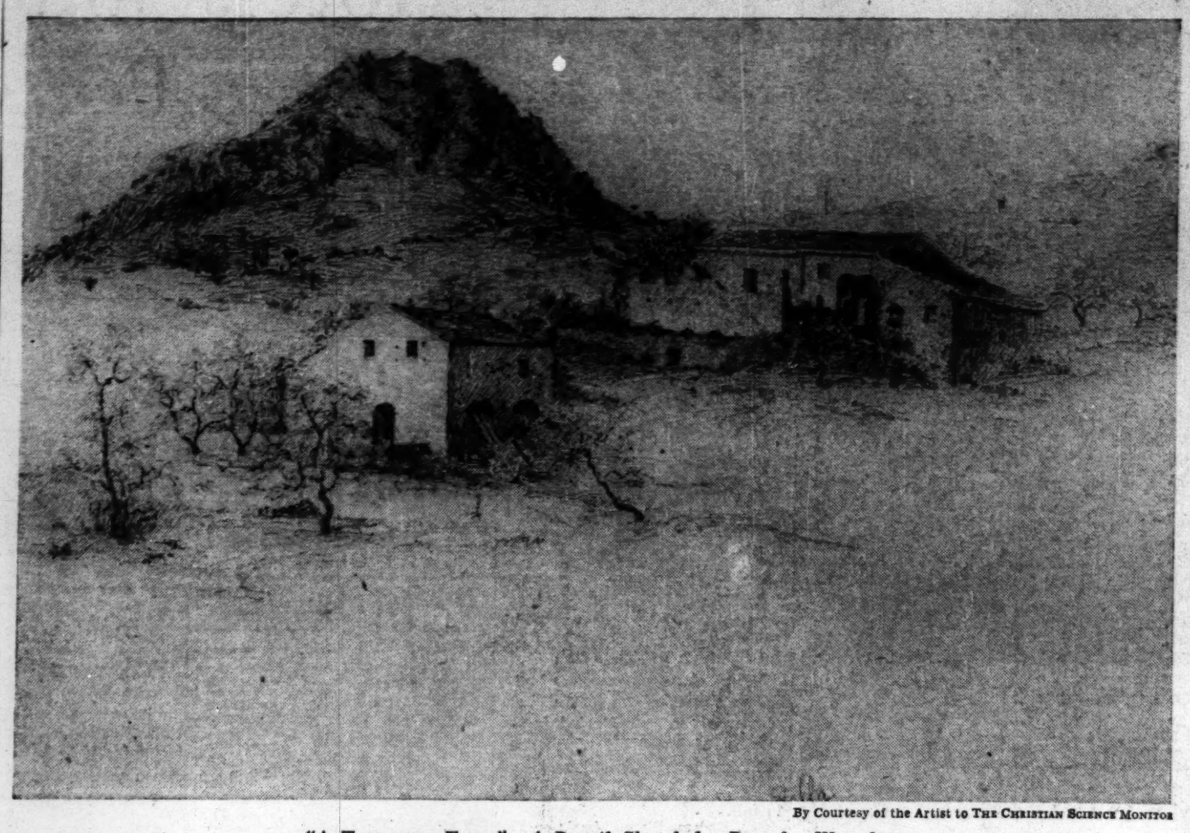

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"A TAORMINA FARM": *A Pencil Sketch by Dorothy Waugh*

Not by Marching Armies

WHAT FIRST STRIKES US in surveying British history is its *continuity*. The British have had their share of daring innovators; but as a people they like to attain their objectives by a series of logical, moderate steps, rather than by upheavals that break sharply with the past. In this they bear a resemblance to the ancient Romans of republican days, who also preferred evolution to revolution. It is significant that in the political sphere the two greatest revolutionary leaders of British blood were Oliver Cromwell and George Washington, neither of whom could by any stretch of language be termed radical. Cromwell labored earnestly to maintain most of the ancient forms and institutions of the land; and when his son and successor proved incapable of infusing them with authority and power, the British people repudiated the republican regime. The "Glorious Revolution" of 1688 typified the English love of continuity even in change. It was a brief and bloodless readjustment which altered both the monarch and the monarch's position, but kept close to the legitimate line of descent and to the fundamental tenets of the Constitution. Nothing like the French or the Russian revolutions is to be found in British history; nothing so frenzied, sweeping or decisive in its cleavage between two eras.

This continuity of British history arises in part from the dislike of the people for abrupt and radical change. It arises in still larger part from the fact that in British history a great dominant theme lies full in view—the growth of civil and political liberty. Of this we shall say more in a moment. But it must be clearly understood that it is not only in political affairs that the British have achieved their progress by slowly broadening down from precedent to precedent. Their social, intellectual, and religious history presents the same emphasis upon a comparatively steady, evolutionary type of advance. The Anglican church is a logical product of patriotic and religious forces working towards a natural fusion. The greatest of the British contributions to scientific thought, the orderly mechanics of Newton and the evolutionary doctrines of Darwin, fit precisely the general British cast of mind. And the "revolution" by which the British did most to remake the world was not effected by marching armies; it was the industrial revolution of sliding pistons and whirring machines. . . . In Britain the ruling principle has rather been one of moderation, conciliatory adjustment, and willingness to wait upon the slow evolution of opinion.—J. B. BREBNER and ALLAN NEVINS, in "The Making of Modern Britain." (New York: Norton.)

In Sight of Etna's Snow and Smoke

WE WOKE, in Taormina, to find everything warm and sunny. There was a quaint little town around us on the mountainside, with mossy gray-tiled roofs at various heights and odd angles, and far below a blue sea, with white frilly waves moving and changing so far away that no sound came to us from the tossing surf.

Behind us, the rugged shadow-scarred mountainside rose; and to one side, on the southeast horizon, stood Mount Etna, the whole upper half covered with snow, while white smoke puffed lazily from the cone-shaped crater, to roll off in slow white clouds.

We went up and down the little hilly streets day after day, with everyone saying: "Buon giorno!" as we passed. It was really one long bending and rebending street; its loops of ascent connected by narrow, steep paths or irregular stairways. An old white-haired, dark-skinned woman sat in the same doorway day after day, winding flax the color of her hair; the same old men and women sat in the same piazzas, or squares, one day after another, mending their nets; the same men, women, and children went to the fountains to fill their water jugs, carrying them back on their heads; and each day the same grizzled guides assured each person in foreign clothes (and, as it was out of season, these were few) that this was the perfect day for a ride on their donkeys to the peak of the mountain.

* * *

The lower slopes of Mount Etna looked blue in the distance when the light was soft; in sharp sunlight they broke up into patterns of gray rocks, green fields, and almond or olive orchards, below the white, gently-sloping, smoke-crested peak.

The other slopes, between us and Etna, or beyond in the other direction, were rocky and steep; barren patches alternated with fruiting lemon groves or gray-green olive trees. Along the little streams which rushed down the water-worn grooves of the mountainsides, women washed clothes against the rocks, making bright flecks on the gray background with their gay aprons, even gayer head kerchiefs, and full skirts tucked up in front to avoid the water. Men drove their small donkeys up the slopes or rode them down, feet almost touching the ground. Women, with motionless bundles of wood or fodder on their heads, swung down the paths, heavy skirts swaying widely. Boys tended flocks of goats among the rocks where twisted trees hung at odd angles from among the stones.

At the top of the peak above us was a little clinging building, called the Madonna della Rocca—the Madonna of the Rock. From it, a long ridge ran down several miles to the Mediterranean. Halfway down the ridge was Taormina, which could look to the left of the crest or to the right, seeing a wonderful sweep of blue bay in either direction. On one bay lay Letojanni, a mile or two to the left and north; just over the ridge, on the other bay, was Giardini; the two little villages were hidden from each other, but Taormina, halfway up the slope, looked down on both; and, across the blue water, Calabria, on the mainland of Italy, could be seen, looking like an island, as nothing of the continent which lay beyond was visible.

* * *

Sunsets, sunrises, and moonlit nights were glorious from Taormina, with its great arena of mountains and wide sweeps of sea. At sunset, everyone gathered in the ruined old Greek theater or in the piazzas which faced Mount Etna: for, on the volcano's snow and smoke, the daylight rests longest and with the most delicate colors. After Taormina itself has entered the shadow of night, the sunlight still falls through a low part of the range to pick out a long strip of bare stony fields and green lemon trees, leaving shadows in the harsh crevices, stretching, for a single moment or two, clear down to the salt water itself and marking a sparkling path over the straits to Italy.

Then, as the sun sinks lower, only the tip of Etna is lighted; next only the sky above; and at last, as darkness settles, the light from within the volcano's crater is reflected on a dimmed sky. As the stars come out, a special small group of them appears far across the sea where Calabria lies; after a moment the realization comes that these are not stars, nor the lights of an island, nor of a ship—but the southernmost tip of Europe, signal lights of the continent beyond.

* * *

At sunrise, the relighting of the earth is equally majestic. Out of the cold, out of the gradation of darkness overhead, lightest at the eastern horizon, there gradually grows a soft faint color which spreads and brightens. Suddenly sunlight touches the top of the smoke plume above the volcano, before the brilliant disk which sends it has shown above the edge of the world. Then the light creeps rapidly down Etna's smoke column and down its snow cone. In a magic instant, the tips of all the mountain peaks, which curve in a long arc behind and high above the unseen sea, show delicately pink. Then the edge of the sun itself tops the crags of Calabria and throws a brilliant light across the water.

Rapidly the color grows stronger, dropping down and down the slopes until what was a delicately-colored fairyland, unreal in its tentativeness, becomes a clear, sharp, sunny daylit world.

Clouds which had been dark shadows, with fiery outlines, are now bright. Dark moving specks appear on the water, where fishermen have been at work since long before dawn. In the streets people begin to appear and move about; a rooster crows; a few little donkeys click along the stony roadways; a man passing down the street calls his early morning wares; then padlocks on the shop doors begin to disappear and the town enters upon another day.

DOROTHY WAUGH

The Love of Men for Books

IT IS ESSENTIAL that the collecting of books come within the bounds of an exact science. Knowledge of facts is as fundamental in book-collecting as in mathematics. In both instances, one is either right or wrong. Far too many errors have been committed already under the guise of bibliography to permit of many more, but one can hardly be expected to confine his collecting endeavors to such rules as may be proposed by any who have a selfish interest in seeing the popular trend of collecting sway from one subject or one author to another. Of course, fashions have always existed in book-collecting and always will. In one year the journals and catalogues will be filled with praise of Eighteenth Century Literature; at another time, in earnest exhortation of Modern Authors or the Elizabethan Dramatists. It is earnestly hoped that the embryo collector will not attempt to follow the fashions in the game or what for the moment seems the most popular subject or author, but rather that he will follow the dictates of his own heart. Most of all, the collector must read the books that he buys, although there are many who will take exception to this statement. This last he is bound to do if he remains indifferent to the popular trend. In the end, if he sticks to his own pre-conceived plan, he will have a library of value to others as well as to himself, and at the same time he will know the comforting sensation of having assembled and, in effect, created a collection of books that quite possibly is not duplicated. Such a library is bound to be unique if it bears evidence of the owner's personality as reflected in his taste and judgment. The sincere collector who is honest with himself, therefore, will not be distracted by any expression of popular fancy. He will continue on his own sweet way and as the months and years go on, he will be amazed at the extent to which his collection has grown and the value it has acquired.

While there are records of the activities of book collectors from the time of Petrarch (1304-1374) who was a forerunner of Aldus Manutius in the origin and evolution of books, it is rather surprising that there is such a scarcity of literature regarding a subject which has so completely held the interests of men throughout past centuries down to the present time. One astonishing characteristic of book-collecting is its steady cumulative growth. Regardless of war, plague, economic change or the most disastrous events that history chronicles, the love of men for books and the acquisitive instinct that impels them to buy and preserve books and to pass them on to those who follow after is an outstanding redeeming factor in a world that has suffered much since its creation. The perennial interest of men in books has probably done more than religion or any other present or inherited grace to excuse the civilization of our predecessors.

Nations war against one another; a conquering emperor proclaims that all books must be destroyed lest they put strange thoughts into the minds of his latest subjects and thus endanger his new throne. His edict becomes law, but back in the Middle Ages we have glimpses of monks, the only learned men of their time, feverishly walling up in some remote part of their subterranean cloisters what small portion of their slim stock of books they can hide before soldiers put into effect the king's word.—WINSLOW L. WEBBER, in "Books About Books." (Boston: Hale, Cushman and Flint.)

Spoglądajcież!

Tłómaczenie artykułu w sprawie Wiedzy Chrześcijańskiej, który znajduje się na tej stronie w języku angielskim

OPISUJĄC JAŚNIE, dni które miały oznaczyć koniec niezaprzeczonego rządu materyalizmu, Jezus rzekł do swych zwolenników jako jest zapisanem w dwudziestym pierwszym rozdziale Ś. Łukasza: „Powstanie naród przeciwko narodowi, i królestwo przeciwko królestwu. . . . Tedy będą znaki na słońcu i na księżycu i na gwiazdach, a na ziemi uciśnienie narodów z rozpaczą, gdy zaszumi morze i wały; tak, iż ludzie drętwieć będą przed strachem i oczekiwaniem tych rzeczy, które przyjdą na wszystek świat."

On zakończył ten nadzwyczajny opis temi słowy zachęcenia: „Gdy się to pocznie dziać, spoglądajcież a podnoście głowy wasze, przeto, iż się przybliża odkupienie wasze."

Zwolennicy mieli „spoglądać" w wyż ponad poprzednią granicę wzroku. Cóżby to było któreby przyczyniło się aby „podnieśli" ich głowy z odwagą i zrozumieniem że ich odkupienie się zbliża? Nauka Pisma Świętego ukazuje że przewidywanie które utrzymywało wielkich bohaterów biblijnych było duchowne zrozumienie obecności i siły Boga. W księdze Do Żydów (11:27) czytamy że Mojżesz „jakoby widział niewidzialnego." Wezwanie Jezusa do zwolennikow aby „spoglądali" w wyż napewno było zaproszeniem aby zwrócić się do wielkich niewidzialnych duchownych faktów istnienia.

Przez dziewiętnaście stuleci pobożni Chrześcijanie starali się „spoglądać" w wyż i znaleźć ulgę od troski w wielkich prawdach duchownego istnienia. Złota nić wypełnionej modlitwy błyszczy przez świecką i religijną historję, zaświadczając tym prawdom. Jednakże jaż do odkrycia przez Mary Baker Eddy, Wiedzy stanowiącej fundament ogromnych leczących prac Chrystusa Jezusa, nie było możebnym dla ludzkości zaopatrzyć sie duchownym zrozumieniem potrzebnym do zwalczania trudności naukowo i szczególnie.

„Wiedza Chrześcijańska działa jako poprawiacz, neutralizując błąd Prawdą," pisze Mrs. Eddy na stronicy 162, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Wiedza i Zdrowie z Kluczem do Pisma Świętego). Według słownika Webstera, wyraz „neutralizować" znaczy, „uczynić nieskutecznym lub nadaremnym, szczególnie przez przeciwny wpływ, siłę, lub zamiar."

W wyjawianiu prawdy o duchownym wszechświecie Boga, Wiedza Chrześcijańska pozostaje Wiedzą o istotnej doskonałości wszystkiego prawdziwego istnienia. Może ona, przeto, neutralizować okrutne warunki i niepewności. Naprzykład, zapewnia ona tych którzy nie wiedzą co się będzie działo następnie, że wszystko które się może prawdziwie stać jest nieskończonem samo-wyrażeniem Boga, boskiej Myśli, Życia! Boży świętv zamiar wychodzi na jaw poprzez cały wszechświat, i nawet gniew człowieczy będzie chwalił Go. Dostateczne rozpoznanie niepokonalności planu Jego może porazić wysiłki zła, założyć nienaruszalne bezpieczeństwo, i zdobyć powodzenie sprawiedliwości.

Dla tych którzy się obawiają że może być brak inteligentnego zjednoczenia wysiłku pomiędzy dzielnymi obrońcami świętych praw wolności, ta Wiedza wyjawia fakt że Boży duchowny wszechświat obejmuje tylko doskonałe uporządkowanie i czynność, i że urzeczywistnienie tego faktu usuwa nieład i postęp. Nadto, pokazuje ona że jest tylko jedna władająca Myśl i jej rząd. Uznanie i podwładność do kierownictwa Myśli obdarza człowieka niezrównaną mądrością i bystrością, i skłaniają do samo-porażki wszystek sprzeciwiający się błąd i zło.

Jakakolwiek bojaźń lub trudność napotka kogo, Wiedza Chrześcijańska może zniszczyć bojaźń i rozwiązać trudności. Podręcznik, Science and Health, zawiera całkowite zeznanie o tej Wiedzy. Na jego stronicach można znaleźć duchowne prawdy któremi można napotkać i zneutralizować wszelką postac zła. Że prawdy te mogą być praktycznie zastosowane jest potwierdzonem w tysiącach sprawdzonych zaświadczeniach od wdzięcznych skorzystających ludzi. Przy końcu podręcznika są świadectwa pewnej liczby tych którzy zostali uleczeni jedynie przez czytanie lub naukę tej książki, znów bieżące wydania The Christian Science Journal, i Christian Science Sentinel, oraz The Herald of Christian Science zawierają sprawozdania o pomyślnem zastosowaniu Wiedzy tej do zagadnień stojących dziś wobec świata.

Na stronicy 294 książki, "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (Pierwszy Kościół Chrystusa, Uczonego, i Różności) Mrs. Eddy pisze o Chrystusie Jezusie: „I gdyby był on osobiście znami dziś, zganiłby on cokolwiek nie zgadza się z pełną wiarą i duchowną wiedzą o Bogu. On by potężnie zganił jedyną wątpliwość o zawsze-obecnej sile boskiego Ducha do władania nad wszystkiemi warunkami człowieka i wszechświata."

Zapotrzebowaniem godziny jest abyśmy „spoglądali" w wyż i rozpoznali świetne duchowne prawdy Chrystusowych-nauk; abyśmy „podnieśli" nasze głowy z zapewnieniem, udowodniąc zaniepokojonemu, bolejącemu światu że rzeczywiście zbawienie a nie zniszczenie „się przybliża."

Wiadomości o pismach tyczących się Wiedzą Chrześcijańską są do nabycia u wydawcy—The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Polish]

To Make Friends With The Stars

FEW CITY DWELLERS have ever seen the stars. To feel something of the spell of the firmament one must go far from street lights and the flashing illumination of electric advertising. Starlight will not compete with the footlights of Broadway nor illuminated Main Street. Go into the country, the mountains, the desert, or venture out onto the high seas till there is nothing but the sky above and the world beneath. Then one sees the stars. Undimmed by the smoke and dust of a restless world one sees the skies as the grandest spectacle of nature. If such a spectacle were available but once in a lifetime, how crowds would throng to view the stars!

To acquire some appreciation of the meaning of the skies one must make the friendship of the stars; watch their majestic march through the night, and the slow seasonal advance of constellation after constellation from east to west throughout the year. To know Orion, Sirius, Taurus, and the Pleiades as leading roles of the winter skies; or Lyra, with its Vega, Cygnus, with its Northern Cross, Scorpio, and Antares as the quieter leaders of the softer skies of summer, gives one a sense of kinship with nature which makes a knowledge of their movements more significant, and even life a bit more worthwhile.—From "Man and the Stars," by HARLAN TRUE STETSON. (New York: McGraw-Hill.)

High Majesty

The crown of this Druidic tree receives
Morning upon it, the full flush of day;
Wings dart like arrows in among the leaves
And winds are choral where the branches sway.
Yet dimness lingers under the deep shade;
Sun has not pried where moss and fern elude
The summer's reach, where lower boughs have made
A coolness and the cobweb still is dewed.

Treetops are of another world, germane
To sky and hill and vistas opening far;
They know the lightning and the rush of rain,
Moonrise, the sudden silver of a star.
But roots draw out of darkness what concedes
High majesty the loftiness it needs.

ROSA COATES RICHARDS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1943

Fall of Fascism Rocks Naziism—Effect on German People Watched

Smaller Nations Question 'Big Four' Postwar World

Concern voiced lest victory of Allies lead to economic domination—Call made to have people of occupied Europe consulted on plans for future—Will Germany pay debts to neutrals?

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the the Middle East

CAIRO, July 30 — This city, clearing house for all sorts of movements, plans, and rumors, is now reflecting some of the apprehension said to be felt by certain leaders of smaller European nations regarding their countries' postwar future.

The current issue of the Fighting French weekly newspaper, La Marseillaise, contains three articles devoted to the fears of small nations that Allied peace may submerge them economically.

La Marseillaise quotes a warning from the thoughtful Journal Du Geneve that "Europe will rebel if in case of their victory the Allies try to subjugate Europe economically, or try to impose upon its different states an abstract regime dreamed up by some theorist of other."

The principal worry of small nations seems to be over a tendency of the Allies to talk of the postwar world as one directed by the "Big Four"— that is the United States, Britain, Russia, and China.

While recognizing that their resources and power obviously give these countries a predominant position, spokesmen for the smaller countries express the hope that Allied leaders won't forget that all nations have certain economic and cultural rights which exist regardless of a country's size.

Reminder of Rights

There is apparently not the slightest tendency on the part of the smaller nations to compare what the Allies may do after the war with what the Axis is now doing, but rather that in a desire to create stable peacetime conditions the bigger countries may overlook certain just claims of their smaller neighbors. It is hoped that the present agitation may forestall any such result.

On the other hand it is recognized that postwar planning must go on at the present time and that it is difficult to consult the wishes of the smaller nations, whether occupied or neutral, so long as Germany retains control of the continent.

Thus Louis de Brouckere, writing in La Marseillaise, declares it most necessary that occupied Europe be consulted on postwar planning and asks:

"Lacking in adequate consultation at the present moment how can Europe reserve its right to make known its wishes and to have them recognized after its liberation? The whole future can depend upon the way in which these two difficulties are solved."

Issues of General Interest

It will be recalled that only recently the Foreign Minister of the Netherlands wrote a letter to The Times, of London, in which he said:

"At the present time there is in Great Britain and the United States a rather strong tendency—but which happily isn't general—to demand a predominant position in such matters as are of more or less general interest for the two Anglo-Saxon powers, Russia, and eventually China; that is to say, for the greatest powers in the world with the exception, of course, of Germany, Italy, and Japan, and of France."

It is significant that this quotation which suggests that France wouldn't be included in Allied postwar "quartumvirate" appears in an article entitled "France is necessary."

It is known that one of the things which bothers Frenchmen most about the confusion in the French North African regime is the fact that such disunity may prevent France playing a full part in postwar planning and reconstruction.

Spokesman for Neutrals

Switzerland seems to have made itself spokesman for the small neutral countries in regard to postwar plans. The newspaper La Suisse writes:

"The stricter Allied attitude toward neutrals appears not only in the tightening of the blockade, in the greater and greater reserve in allocating shipping, and in the stricter watch on their foreign policy, but it also begins to show itself in discussions of postwar problems."

The paper then says that it appears likely that the Allies will make the neutrals undergo a sort of quarantine before permitting them to enjoy international advantages.

In addition neutrals such as Switzerland and Sweden appear particularly worried as to what the Allies may do about the money and goods owed them by Germany.

It is felt that Allied reparations will take first place and that this will end any chance of the small neutrals—who have been forced to trade with Germany or starve — will have of collecting what is owed them. In some cases such forfeitures will be serious blows to neutral trading concerns and business.

Associated Press Radiophoto; By a Staff Artist

Food and Strategy Linked in Italy

Upper: Under supervision of Allied soldiers, citizens of Vizzini, Sicily, receive their bread ration. This is a British Official Photo, radioed from Algiers, Algeria. Lower: Swift developments in Italy were marked by serious outbreaks. In Milan (1) Italian troops refused to obey the orders to halt popular demonstrations, and Premier Marshal Badoglio shifted garrison commanders. From Klagenfurt (2), military concentration point in Austria, German troops poured into northern Italy (3), where it is believed the Germans are planning to establish an outer line of defense. On the Istrian Peninsula (4) Germans have refused to withdraw their protective troops, and there are reports of clashes between Italian and German forces. North of Rome (5) strikes and outbreaks in important industrial sections were reported. In Sicily (6) an Allied attack has broken the center of the German defense line.

Propaganda Mill 'Fell Down' on Italy; Nazis Get Their News From BBC

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 30—It is not only the strategic and diplomatic results of the fall of Mussolini which worry Germany. Something far deeper gnaws at the core of Naziism, as the Fascist system crumbles in Italy.

It is a deep concern that the reaction of the Italian population may find an echo in Germany—that the German system itself may be rocked by the same earthquake which toppled the Dictator south of the Po.

By now it is obvious even to the ordinary German that the Goebbels propaganda machine was caught napping over the fall of Mussolini and Fascism and its attempts later to catch up with plausible excuses deceive none.

Having found it impossible any longer to play upon the frayed string of the great personal friendship of Hitler and Mussolini being the surest guarantee of the Axis alliance, the Wilhelmstrasse now falls back on the argument that Germany and Italy must continue to struggle together, since not sentiment but the identity of real concrete interests demand it.

Preparation for Changes

On official agency comment—obviously forgetting its applicability to Hitler—wrotes:

"Statesmen must in wartime conform to the same laws as soldiers. They are neither inviolable nor irreplaceable. The idea that in totalitarian states no changes can occur in political offices and that Italy falls with Mussolini is an insinuation by which enemy propaganda tries to simplify its methods of political warfare."

Neutral commentators in Berlin report it very difficult to describe the feelings and reactions of the broad masses toward Italian events, but it is noteworthy that on the Stadtbahn, suburban railroad, and in the underground where for weeks and months people have hardly looked at papers, now everybody is eagerly reading them, and that whereas formerly it wasn't worth trying to "read between the lines" now that is their chief task.

Listen to Broadcasts

This pathetic remark summing up the situation was given by one man: "Why, that's just how things stand."

In such circumstances it is not surprising to receive reports that Germans are trying more and more to listen to BBC broadcasts—so much so that the Berliner Börsen Zeitung wrote two days ago:

"Radios are first on the list of weapons the enemy has mobilized against us. . . . We can always trace a majority of statements which encroach upon our war morale to enemy broadcasts."

German propaganda, as always under such conditions, concentrates upon other things nowadays, upon Russian losses and Japanese guerrilla warfare in New Guinea. But Reich military propaganda leaders are straining every nerve to obtain the most reliable information from Italy which will enable them to adopt the course most advantageous to Germany in the near future.

Military Hold Reins

From this viewpoint, though their ultimate aim is identical, it is possible that German military leaders may desire to pursue quite other tactics than the propagandists.

If it is assumable that Hitler told Mussolini that Italy or the greater part must be sacrificed to greater Axis necessity then this in itself is significant since it indicates the triumph of military over political considerations.

For it is unnecessary to tell Hitler the propaganda consequences of such action on the Italian home front, so that Hitler was at Verona the servant not the master of his own General Staff. This may well be an indication of the way things in the Reich may also develop.

The German General Staff in its sizing up of the Italian situation will have concluded that it wasn't Marshal Pietro Badoglio but the overwhelming impact of Allied arms that brought down Fascism.

German Troops in Italy

Further, however much Dr. Goebbels may seek to hoodwink the German people by getting every newspaper and every broadcast to repeat Marshal Badoglio's statement that Italy "will continue to fight on," this simply will be soon refuted by that realpolitik about which the Germans talk so much.

It must be concluded that Mussolini's dismissal can only mean abandonment of his policy, otherwise why dismiss him, and also that through Italy lies the way to the heart of German power.

For this latter reason the Nazis may well want to keep German troops in Italy as long as possible, so that a delaying battle can be fought as far as possible from German territory.

But here arises the problem of relations between the German and Italian peoples. There is little love lost between them, even when both were successful aggressors against weaker countries, and few Italians are now likely to regard German troops on their soil as defenders or liberators.

Troops as Blackmail

In fact even the Allies cannot desire more than the Italians to see German troops withdraw beyond the Brenner Pass, especially as they want to avoid having their towns bombed so as to save Germany.

On the other hand the Nazis won't be slow to see the advantages of keeping their nine or ten well-equipped divisions there for blackmail purposes.

Military desires or needs may, however, have to be subordinate to the demands of the masses as has been the case so often in similar revolutionary periods.

It is upon these latter developments that Dr. Goebbels and the Nazi Party leaders—not forgetting Herr Himmler and the Gestapo—are turning anxious eyes.

If only a part of what is reported happening in Milan is true it will cause much more misgivings at the Wilhelmplatz than any number of military reverses.

Strikes, street demonstrations, and ceremonial parades to the graves of Socialists like Matteotti tell their own story to Dr. Goebbels and those who carried through their own revolution on Jan. 30, 1933.

Wide Influence Seen

The whole defeatist attitude which exists through Italy can exert a deep influence elsewhere. For the time being it will probably escape the Reich, but not some of its satellite occupied countries and it indicates what can happen when the Reich itself is in dire straits similar to those in Italy.

Dr. Goebbels knows first that Marshal Badoglio's stern proclamation portended a barely controllable situation in Italy; second, incorporation into the Italian Army of 300,000 Fascist Militia was the lesser of two evils and the end of totalitarian party control, and, third, that prohibition of the posting of all but church notices of meetings cannot satisfy a nation seething with discontent and political factionalism.

Under such conditions both German militarists and propagandists are despairing of Italy. The former will naturally want to avoid interference with German soldiery in any Italian revolution, but this or withdrawal may be the only alternative.

The collapse of its Axis partner, failure on the Russian front and the threat of a new Allied front anywhere in Europe all make Germany's position unenviable today.

Goebbels Resumes Use Of Communist Bogey

By the Associated Press

New York, July 30

German propaganda is reverting to the familiar theme of the Communist bogey in attempting to find something to say about the Italian situation.

The Berlin radio quoted Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels as saying in his latest article in Das Reich that "the decisive question for Europe is German or Soviet."

He assailed the Americans and British for attempting to destroy "the political and economic unity" of Europe and said that "the fear the Soviets, in case of victory, will not acknowledge British and American control over Europe is not diminishing but is increasing in the Allied camp."

New Advantage on Weather Confirms U. S. Attu Strategy

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United States Naval Forces in the North Pacific

AN ADVANCED ALEUTIANS BASE, July 30—The sagacity of the Joint Alaskan Command in ousting the Japanese from Attu before beginning operations against Kiska has become doubly apparent since the start of the current naval and aerial offensive against the latter outpost.

For, in addition to choking off the flow of supplies to the Kiska garrison, the occupation of Attu has enabled the Army and Navy to eliminate many of the hazards of the foul summer flying weather in the Aleutians.

When an all-too-rare clear day comes along in this part of the world the Army and Navy now know it in advance. A meteorological station was set up on Attu almost as soon as American troops went ashore there. There is a saying up here that the weather makes up at Attu and moves eastward. Thus, the meteorological staff can virtually get a preview of Kiska's weather every day.

Heaviest Kiska Blitz

Because of this, Army and Navy fliers were enabled to exploit to the utmost five unprecedented days of sunshine in the past week by subjecting Kiska to the worst aerial bombardments it has yet experienced.

On July 26 13 bombing attacks by Eleventh Air Force fliers unloaded 104 tons of bombs, the record to date. Medium heavy and fighter bombers were able to work over the island all day long.

This latest and most intense series of air attacks began on July 22, when a combined surface and aerial bombardment was directed at Japanese positions. A final total for the weight of bombs and metal sent into the island on that day has been given by officials here as 287 tons or nearly 600,000 pounds.

Heavier Than Attu

The present air raids are heavier than anything suffered by the Japanese when they were on Attu. The raids so far have started fires in what may have been munitions or oil dumps.

The importance of the weather to these operations can scarcely be overemphasized. While no records are available with which to make comparisons between July, 1943, and July of last year, an indication of flying conditions up here during the two summer months is that there were only two clear days in June.

The Japanese have sent up no fighters so far from Kiska. It is believed there are none available. But enemy antiaircraft fire has been strong and vigorous. Many American planes have returned to their bases with battle scars although our losses so far have been gratifyingly small.

Nuisance Missions

Last week end a Catalina Flying Boat of Fleet Air Wing No. 4 started what may be regular night nuisance bombing missions as often as the weather permits. The Catalina was piloted by Lieut. Charles H. Holt of Sault Sainte Marie, Mich., who left here with his crew at 9:30 o'clock in the evening and returned at 5:30 o'clock on the morning of July 26. Lieutenant Holt had his plane loaded with everything it would carry, medium bombs, light bombs, and incendiaries. The light bombs were dropped by hand through a hatch in the floor of the plane and the incendiaries were thrown out of the blisters, two bulges on either side of the PBY, where the gunners ordinarily operate.

Lieutenant Holt wound up his third and final run by firing a couple of flares just to keep the Japanese stirred up. There were lights burning when the first run was made but by the time Lieutenant Holt turned his plane westward three hours later the island was completely blacked out; even the fire started by the incendiaries had been extinguished.

Sudden Turn in Italian Affairs Is Met by British War Cabinet

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Prime Minister Churchill held a two-hour meeting of the War Cabinet at No. 10 Downing Street beginning at 1:30 a. m. today.

There was no immediate explanation of the sudden early morning session, but it presumably dealt with some major turn in the Italian situation.

Speculation arose immediately over the possibility that Premier Pietro Badoglio of Italy had asked for peace terms, but despite the unusual hour it was stated reliably that it is "not unusual for such meetings to take place at any time."

A spokesman added that "it would not necessarily be correct to attribute any special significance to this early morning meeting in connection with the immediate war situation."

One source said the meeting was believed connected with military developments, rather than political.

Nevertheless, it was noted that events were moving rapidly in floundering Italy and were under close scrutiny by Mr. Churchill and President Roosevelt.

[Straws in the wind indicated that the Italian answer to Gen. Dwight Eisenhower's five-point terms for an end to hostilities may have been "no." This was suggested by the fact that after a virtual lull of several days, Allied warplanes renewed the bombing of southern Italy.

There also was the possibility that the Cabinet might have heard President Roosevelt's action in asking neutrals not to give asylum to fleeing Fascist leaders. For it was with great promptness that Britain and Russia concurred in the American stand.

Later Anthony Eden, Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons the British Government approves General Eisenhower's statement to the Italian people offering to free Italian prisoners if Italy capitulates and releases Allied prisoners now in her hands.

Mr. Eden made the statement in response to a question from the floor. He emphasized, however, that the Allied terms still were unconditional surrender.

Sforza Urges Abaxial Move

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—The New York Times in today's edition quotes Count Carlo Sforza, a pre-Fascist Italian Foreign Minister, as urging the United States and Great Britain to support a campaign to persuade Italy to leave the Axis and join the war against Naziism.

Only "pure Italians," who had never compromised with Fascism could lead such a drive, the paper quoted the Count as saying.

Count Sforza, a foreign diplomat before Mussolini's rise to power and a spokesman for anti-Fascist Italians in exile, added that such leaders should be persons "like my friends of the Partito d'Azione and of the other parties signatory of the recent Milan Manifesto."

He asserted, the Times said, that if a government "morally respected by all" were to put the "rich accomplices of Fascism" in Italy on trial immediately, seriously promise generous agrarian reforms, and impose "complete tranquillity" on the country, it could obtain public support for a proclamation of war against Naziism.

"Even with the best of wills," Count Sforza was quoted as saying, "Badoglio cannot create a situation which can save Italy and help win victory against Naziism. His cabinet is a modest administrative body, not a government able to inspire or guide. . . .

"Allied public opinion could make no worse mistake than showing itself afraid of the so-called danger of revolution. This fear was the best ally of Hitler and Mussilini during the many years of Chamberlainian blindness. It might be fatal to repeat it now.

"British and American leaders should not forget that what happens in Italy today will happen in the Balkans tomorrow and may mean the most rapid collapse in Germany."

Referring to his proposed plan, Count Sforza added that "this radical change cannot be made by a King who madly gave his signature to war against Britain and France even after he received urgent warning signed by me and other Italians, telling him that this war would mean ruin to Italy and to him."

Mass Feeding Plan in Iran

TEHERAN, Iran (AP)—American officials in French North Africa, studying mass feeding problems, have asked for information on the operation of Teheran's central bakery, perhaps the largest such enterprise in the world.

In some respects it may well serve as a model for mass feeding establishments likely to become necessary with the reconquest of Europe.

The central bakery, operated by the Iranian Government in conjunction with a Government granary and flour mill, now is producing daily 160,000 loaves of bread of 800 grams each, the basic daily ration to workers. Hard-pressed, the bakery could up this to 300,000 daily.

The enterprise can be credited to Joseph Philip Sheridan, American adviser to the Iranian Ministry of Supply. It played a great part in keeping Teheran's poor from starving last spring and winter.

Before the bakery was set up, the Government was in effect subsidizing the private bakeries by selling them flour at the equivalent of $100 a metric ton (2.240 pounds) as against the black market price of $300.

With this they were supposed to bake uniform bread. But most of the bakers were slyly sifting out the wheat flour, making nice white bread, cakes and other things to sell at exorbitant prices to the rich, and turning the remaining mixture into a dark brown bread that grated like unwashed spinach between the teeth.

Mr. Sheridan advised establishment of a central bakery and the Ministry acceded. Three warehouses were speedily remodeled into bakeries, and 18 oil-heated brick ovens were installed in each building. Now the bakery is running 24 hours a day, employing 2,000 men and a fleet of hollowed-out busses which deliver 3,000 loaves daily to each of the 28 Government breadshops throughout this city of 763,000 population.

Conscription Ends in British Women's Auxiliary Service

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—British women's auxiliary services are nearly up to full strength and no further age groups will be conscripted under the National Service Acts, Labor Minister Ernest Bevin told Commons July 29.

All women in groups now subject to conscription will be asked to enter aircraft factories and the Government will extend the registration age of women available for employment to include those of 50 years, Mr. Bevin said.

To ease the labor shortage in the coal mines, he said, all men eligible for military service will be given the option of entering the mines. Heretofore this option had been extended only to men over 25.

"If a sufficient number do not exercise the option," Mr. Bevin declared, "my first line of approach will be to direct men between 18 and 25, who would otherwise be called to the forces, to enter the mines instead."

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Woman's Land Army Brings In the Nation's Crops

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

"I've been working in the bean fields
All the live long day.
I've been working in the bean fields
To save the crops today.
Can't you hear my bones a creakin'
Cause I rise so early in the morn?
Can't you see the girls a sleepin'?
Estelle, blow your horn."

That is the theme song of government workers and other members of the Woman's Land Army, picking beans this summer at Camp Mil-Bur, 25 miles south of Baltimore and, with a few variations, it might serve in almost any part of the country.

Over 60,000 Recruits

Miss Florence Hall, Washington head of the Woman's Land Army, reports that 60,000 placements had been made up to July 1 in emergency farm jobs to save food that might otherwise go to waste this summer. One of the big jobs will be to prepare and save seed for the even bigger crop production campaign ahead next year.

Women picked a good portion of the strawberries this spring.

Right now they are picking string beans for canning, and weeding onions.

Seven Midwest States have asked for 6,000 to 7,000 women to "detassel" hybrid corn—a process necessary to produce seed corn for next year.

In Maine, feminine crews are "roguing" potatoes for next year's seed crop. Out on the West Coast, they will save for canning and for the armed forces a large part of the fruit and vegetable crop, once harvested by the Japanese.

At Farmingdale, L. I., and at a few other agricultural schools scattered over the country, women are getting short courses that will fit them to work on farms permanently as "hired men." Miss Hall intends to encourage the training of more women for permanent farm jobs as time goes on.

Women taking farm jobs this summer don't expect to get rich at it. They're signing up, Miss Hall says, because they want to do their part toward winning the war, and maybe get a good tan and a slimmer waistline in the process.

"I wonder if the boys at the front really do get these beans?" is a common out-loud thought at Camp Mil-Bur on the Magothy River where city girls and government workers are working out their vacations. Some of the high school and college girls will stay all summer. Government stenographers and professional women stay a week or two.

Nobody is making much money at Camp Mil-Bur. The girls pay $1 a day for their food and lodging in an abandoned boys' camp. They have to pick at least four bushel baskets a day to break even. Experienced hands can pick as many as 20 bushels a day. The city girls lost money the first few days, but as they become more expert they can make a profit—if they want to work long enough.

Miss Hall doesn't like newspapers to mention the swimming and tennis at Camp Mil-Bur. She's afraid it will give farmers the wrong impression of the Woman's Land Army, but she has to admit it's a selling point in getting school and college girls to join up.

The girls pick beans from 7 a. m. until noon. It's optional whether they pick another three hours in the afternoon, or spend the time in rest or recreation.

Each State Responsible

Each state recruits its own land army and arranges transportation and camps for the women. On the detasseling job, women will be recruited in rural towns so they can go home at night. At Mil-Bur, a farmer comes for the girls each morning in a truck.

Camps attract girls, but cots and cooks are hard to get. At Mil-Bur, there are four dormitories divided among high school girls and older women. In many places abandoned school houses are used as camps.

Farmers in some sections of the country still turn a questioning eye on women—especially city women—as helpers, but they usually come around to using women if it's a choice between that and losing a crop entirely.

Few women are wearing the land army uniform yet—except now and then for publicity purposes. The manufacturers promise that they will be ready by the first of the month.

Still Time to Enroll

The WLA uniform includes a pair of dark-blue denim overalls, a light-blue long-sleeved cotton shirt and a cap with a visor combining both light and dark blue materials.

Women who signify their intention of doing farm work for a minimum of one month are entitled to buy the uniform for $6.20 upon certification of the county extension agent. Uniforms will be distributed by the National Committee on Boys and Girls Club Work, 59 East Van Buren Street, Chicago, Ill.

It's not too late to sign up for farm work this summer, even if you only want to stay a week or two. To find a farm that needs you, get in touch either with your county agricultural agent, or if you live in the city, with the nearest U. S. Employment Service office.

There's only one thing the girls don't like about Camp Mil-Bur. That's the beans they get for supper. They claim they never want to eat another bean.

G. W. Ackerman, United States Department of Agriculture

(Upper, left to right) Picking beans in the uniforms of the Woman's Land Army, which are to be available to those who plan to do farm work for a month or more. It takes four baskets of beans to break even on room and board at Camp Mil-Bur, near Baltimore, Md. The farmer's wife is weighing them for workers. (Lower, left to right) Resting and writing a letter home after the day's work. Farmer's truck calls for bean pickers at Camp Mil-Bur.

Town Opens Homes to Servicemen

By Sarah Shields Pfeiffer
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Needham, Massachusetts, a quiet, tree-shaded suburban town of 13,500 people, has recently observed an unusual first anniversary. The community gave a dance to celebrate its first year's entertainment of more than 3,000 United Nations servicemen at Sunday dinners, concerts, dances and picnics. The anniversary dance was a milestone, rather than the culmination, of an undertaking that has developed community spirit and co-operation as an unlooked-for by-product of the plan to entertain others.

Furthermore, Needham is justly proud that the Boston USO has cited its home hospitality plan as an outstanding example of good management.

Mrs. Frank J. Dermody, capable and enthusiastic secretary of the Needham Community Council, which has been behind the idea, advances three reasons why the Needham plan has worked so smoothly. "We entertain a small number of men at a time—30 at Sunday dinners and 60 at other affairs; we supervise their entertainment carefully, and we make it a community effort by enlisting seven churches and three large clubs.

Well Organized

"In the beginning a representative was appointed from each of the 10 groups. Then we decided to give each of them two assistants to be changed every two months so that all our citizens would be drawn into active participation. So our complete organization, called the Home Hospitality Committee of the Needham Community Council, consists of the chairman, Mrs. Moses Williams, the 10 representatives, their 20 assistants, and 10 business men.

"Our idea really came from Mrs. Williams," said Mrs. Dermody. "She is a sub-chairman of the Soldiers and Sailors Committee of the USO in Boston and a public spirited person. She has secured donations to cover our operating expenses and many others have also given gladly. The Teachers' Club gave the proceeds of a party. The Congregational church gave us money to spend on summer picnics. Even a group of little children gave a picnic and sold lemonade, raising $10 to pay for the bus trip July Fourth last year."

Other Towns Follow

The Needham plan works so well that the people are pleased to have other communities copy it. Here is an outline of the Sunday outings. On Saturdays the committee draws $9 from its bank account. On Sundays 30 cents for return fare is put into each envelope bearing the name of a dinner host. The men come out by bus from Boston, reaching the police station about noon. An American Legion member always makes the trip with them and on the way tells them about Needham. They are met by the hostess for the day and by the families who will entertain them. It has been found best to send two or more servicemen to each home. The boys like to help with dinner and dishes and to sit around the table afterwards for good conversation. One of the favorite afternoon diversions is to show them the local mechanized dairy. The hosts are asked not to plan supper because the boys may have other engagements. And each one returns to Boston when he chooses.

Many boys ask to return to the same homes. They often send gifts to their hostesses and toys to the children. Their families frequently correspond with the Needham "Sunday parents."

One host mentioned that his garden needed to be spaded. "Do you know what they did the Sunday I mentioned it?" he asked. "Three of them did all the spading!"

On special holidays the committee gives dances for 60 men with local girls as hostesses. The representatives invite girls, making sure they are at least 18 years old and have parental consent. The parents have overcome their initial reluctance to have their daughters meet so many strangers, as there are strict rules. If a girl sits out the evening with one boy she is not invited again. Husbands and wives of the committee act as chaperones. At the end the boys line up in front of the orchestra and say good-night to each girl while the orchestra plays "Good Night, Ladies."

Afternoon picnics are held on a large estate. Each girl pays 25 cents and brings a double box lunch. The Red Cross members serve part of the refreshments, thereby getting canteen experience. A dairy supplies milk. At dessert time a whistle is blown, a signal for the boys to find new partners and to tell the country or state they call home. At 6 o'clock the entire party is given 150 seats at the movie theater.

Needham does not neglect its local servicemen on leave. Every man in uniform is asked to bring his wife or girl to the parties.

A Broad Education

"Our community has learned a great deal about other places," Mrs. Dermody added, "because we consider these boys unofficial ambassadors. For instance, the young Australian fliers taught us that they call napkins serviettes, that they have chicken only for parties and Christmas, that pineapples cost two cents and that oranges and lemons grow wild there. They were surprised to find a dinner check for $2.50 apiece after having had a steak dinner at a hotel. Their meals are much cheaper. They say they lost their Australian girls when the Americans landed so now they are turning the tables and having a chance to get acquainted with the American girls.

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Mrs. Whitehurst Sees End of Isolationism

By Kay Gilmour
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

"Anyone who has flown the Atlantic in 11 hours could never be an isolationist."

Mrs. John L. Whitehurst, President of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in America, told me this in an interview at the Savoy Hotel, London, after she herself had just made such a journey—the only woman in a 60-passenger plane—in order to study British war organizations.

But then Mrs. Whitehurst—who was elected in May, 1941, to head 2,500,000 women in 165,000 clubs in the United States, besides 64 clubs in 32 foreign countries—was an anti-isolationist long before Pearl Harbor and has spoken against isolation in every isolationist state in America.

British Are Realistic

Isolation, she maintains, is a matter of geographical location. "People in England speak and know more of international politics and conditions than Americans living so many miles from the theater of war. They have had firsthand experience in places like Morocco, Algeria, Egypt, South Africa. Then, for Americans to swing psychologically from peace to war when, for 20 years, everyone has been teaching peace, isn't easy."

"Goal making" is another difference of outlook wherewith a week's visit had impressed her. America sets herself goals much higher than she expects to get and derives incentive from boasting about them. English conservative thinking always sets a lower goal and tries to exceed it—a phychological difference that makes it difficult for Britons to grasp the extent to which America has realized her war programs," she said.

Certainly $15,000,000 worth of bombers which is her federation's latest war service goal is a formidable one even in a country where women's clubs are geared to work with Government authorities on all social questions.

Describing her tour of the ATS depots with Chief Controller Jean Knox, Brig. Gen. Harris, and Miss Irene Ward, M. P., from the entry of recruits to the satisfactory working of mixed antiaircraft battery and searchlights, manned by women only, Mrs. Whitehurst commented:

"In Britain you have a practical demonstration of the solution of problems which, in America, so far are only theoretical."

The thing that amazes her most is how fit English people are looking after four years of war, and how many babies in the wartime nursery schools, and evacuated children are coming up to a prize standard.

Women who have stood up to the heavy bombings—whom she had expected would look like people of the Middle West after a bad year—show no detrimental effects.

"They aren't even shabby, and, in spite of what they have to work with or do without, they differ very little in style from American women."

Aid for Women Progresses

Asked what effect the whole mobilization of women might have after the war, Mrs. Whitehurst—who looks upon motherhood as a career in itself — thought that though many will want to remain in industry, women inherently prefer homemaking. Men's support of nursery school projects for children of women with careers, in the recent Commons debate, showed how far British women have progressed along these lines, she said.

Besides visiting the 29th U. S. A. Division from her home state, Maryland, and seeing communal feeding in blitzed Plymouth, Mrs. Whitehurst will make a special study of juvenile delinquency which, on the Pacific Coast where war preparation is most realistic, has risen 106 per cent among girls.

Mrs. Whitehurst is emphatic that the British Government's policy of letting leaders of public thought from other countries see for themselves—without any propaganda—how British organizations are working, is wholly good.

"I wish more could be done along these lines," she said.

Plan for Winter

How warm will your house be next winter? That depends more upon the individual householder than it does upon rationing officials. Fuel oil and coal are both going to be scarce. Hence, the time to get ready for the winter cold is before the emergency arrives. The means at hand for keeping warm despite the rationing programs will be discussed from the standpoint of fuel, oil, coal, wood, and gas users in a series of four articles to run on successive Fridays on this page starting Aug. 13. Here's your chance to learn how to engineer heat units into your home, sufficient to offset your losses through rationing.

Long-Deserving Peanut Now Getting Its Due

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Many foods have gone to war. Peanuts enlisted early for action on the home front, feeding Americans.

Long since lifted from its humble role as munching-mate of pink lemonade at ball games, the goober, no longer lowly, raises a proud head because it's excellent food for hard-working folk.

And here's a surprise. The peanut is not really a nut at all. It's a legume, first cousin to the pea and bean family.

Versatile? A strong, "yes"! We begin to think now beyond familiar salted peanuts, the peanut confections, and peanut butter. Peanut oil and peanut flour are making a bow in many homes.

So while you're experimenting, changing food habits to meet wartime conditions, take a good look at some of these peanut recipes.

SALADS

Green Lima Salad

2 cups cooked or canned green lima beans
2 hard cooked eggs
½ cup salted peanuts, chopped
2 teaspoons onion juice
4 strips crisp bacon
1 cup diced celery
¼ cup sweet relish or chopped pickle
½ teaspoon salt, if desired
Mayonnaise

Combine ingredients, add salt and mayonnaise. Serve lettuce, garnished with bits of bacon.

MAIN DISHES

(They're all good meat alternates)

Mock Veal Cutlets

2 cups dried bean or pea pulp
¼ cup butter or margarine
1 tablespoon grated onion
1 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
1 cup fine bread crumbs
1 cup strained tomatoes
1 cup salted peanuts, finely chopped
2 tablespoons catsup
Salt and pepper to taste
Egg (for dipping)

Leftover beans or peas may be used. Force through sieve to make pulp. Blend all ingredients together. Form into cutlets. Dip into egg, then into fine buttered bread crumbs. Place in a well-greased baking pan. Bake in a hot oven (400° F.) about 20 to 30 minutes. Serve with tomato or white sauce.

Potato and Peanut Croquettes

3 cups mashed potatoes
2 cups salted peanuts, ground
1 tablespoon finely chopped onion
1 tablespoon chopped pimento,
2 tablespoons melted butter or margarine
½ cup finely cut celery
1 tablespoon chopped parsley
1 egg, beaten
1 teaspoon salt, if desired
⅛ teaspoon pepper
Few drops Tabasco sauce
Eggs and crumbs
Fat for frying

Combine all ingredients. Shape into croquettes. Roll in beaten egg, then into dry bread crumbs. Fry in hot fat until crumbs are brown.

Hasty Casserole

1 cup chopped leftover meat
2 cups diced potatoes
1 cup salted peanuts, chopped
1 cup cooked peas
1 cup chopped celery
2 tablespoons chopped pimentos
1 teaspoon salt, if desired
¼ teaspoon pepper
2 tablespoons butter or margarine

Melt fat. Place all ingredients in pan. Cook, covered. When steaming thoroughly, reduce heat to simmering point and cook 45 minutes. Serve with hard rolls and a chopped vegetable salad.

Savory Onions and Peanuts

8 small onions
2 cups tomato juice
1 tablespoon margarine or butter
1 tablespoon flour
1 cup ground peanuts
½ teaspoon salt, if desired
1 cup buttered bread crumbs

Steam onions until tender. Blend tomato juice, butter or margarine, flour and ground peanuts. Pour sauce over onions. Cover with buttered crumbs and bake 30 minutes in a medium oven (325° F.). Serves 4 to 6.

Cheese and Peanut Loaf

2 tablespoons chopped onion
1 tablespoon butter or margarine
2 tablespoons water
1 cup salted peanuts, finely chopped
1 cup grated cheese
2 tablespoons lemon juice
1 cup fine bread crumbs
½ cup milk
Salt, if desired
Pepper

Cook chopped onion until tender in butter and water. Mix all other ingredients. Add salt and pepper as desired. Pour into a greased baking dish and bake 20 to 30 minutes in a moderate oven (300° to 350° F.).

BREADS

Peanut Butter Waffles

6 tablespoons peanut butter
6 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 eggs
1½ cups milk
3 tablespoons sugar
3 teaspoons baking powder
¼ teaspoon salt
1¾ cups pastry flour

Cream butter and peanut butter together. Add beaten egg with milk. Sift dry ingredients together and add, beating until smooth. Bake 3 to 4 minutes. Makes six waffles.

Peanut Quick Bread

3 cups flour
5 teaspoons baking powder
1 teaspoon salt, if desired
½ cup sugar
1 cup salted peanuts, coarsely ground
1 egg
1¼ cups milk
½ cup peanut oil or melted shortening

Sift dry ingredients and add coarsely ground peanuts. Beat egg, add milk and shortening. Add to dry ingredients and mix carefully. Turn into greased loaf pan and bake in a moderate oven (300° to 325° F.) 1¼ to 1½ hours. Makes one loaf.

Economic Committee Report Seen by Mexicans as Victory

By Elizabeth Fagg
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The report of the Mexico-United States Economic Committee, which was appointed as a result of the Roosevelt-Avila Camacho talks to study Mexico's war economy, has been received in Mexico with a sort of triumphant welcome as representing a moral victory, as well as a material one, for Mexican industry.

The prevailing sentiment of business and industry is that Mexico's complaints and problems—as Mexico sees them—have not only been clearly stated and admitted by the joint committee, but have been promised an answer, in part at least, by the committee's recommendations, which are regarded here as a "tacit accord," binding the United States to fulfill the suggestions submitted.

There have been the usual reservations, of course, as to whether the document will be relegated "to the archives of futile labor," and hopes have been expressed that the projects "will be translated into reality with a minimum of bureaucracy in accord with the urgency of Mexico's situation."

Various Recommendations

The recommendations of the Committee, which included conclusions on the importation of machinery into Mexico for necessities of agriculture and strategic materials production, on United States aid in public works and sanitation, in projects of transports, communications, merchant marine, fishing, and suggestions for correcting Mexico's deranged balance of payments, has been greeted as a concrete indication of the sincerity of President Roosevelt's words in Monterrey that "the days of exploitation, of economic imperialism on the part of powerful nations or groups has passed."

These words, repeated in the Committee's report, have been quoted by Mexico City newspapers and commentators speaking of the economic study.

The most welcome section is that pertaining to recommendations on supplying Mexico with needed machinery, both industrial and agricultural. If recommendations of the Committee are followed, Mexican businessmen should at last be placated.

Machinery needs for Mexico's expanding agriculture and industry have been a bone of contention since Mexico went to war. The difficulty of satisfying these needs in the United States, which has become with the war the sole source of supply, has been a spearhead of criticism against collaboration between the two countries.

Padilla Assailed

The brunt of this criticism has been levied by business and industry against Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla. A figure attacked from many sides for various reasons, the Foreign Minister has been berated by Mexican capitalists because he took Mexico to war, they say, without first bargaining with the United States far machinery, raw materials, etc. Instead, Mexico went to war and began bargaining afterwards; and the industrialists have said that Señor Padilla has not pushed the Mexican cause with sufficient vigor.

In fact, it is understood that the machinery and supplies question was paramount in the Mexican mind when the Committee was appointed, while on the United States side questions expected to take precedence involved Mexican balance of trade and inflation problems.

Mexican appointees, Evaristo Araiza and Valentin Garfias, were both industrial leaders, while United States appointees, Wayne Chatfield Taylor and Harry D. White, were specialists in economic theory. The Committee went through a period of re-orientation, it is known, in which Mexican materials needs came more and more to the forefront.

Villasenor's Position

In a sense, the Committee's report, which encompasses an ambitious development program for Mexico, is a vindication of the forceful [and at the time much resented] speech last April of Eduardo Villasenor, head of the Banco de Mexico, Central Government bank, which set forth Mexico's wartime economic problems. Señor Villasenor's now-famous talk, it will be remembered, laid a good deal of the blame of Mexico's derangements on the United States priorities allotments and on the influx of United States private capital into Mexico.

United States priorities were too low, being based on normal rather than wartime needs; Mexico was exporting to the United States in raw materials much more than it was getting back in finished products; for Mexico to sustain production in needed agricultural and strategic products the United States would have to supply more equipment, machinery and spare parts; the influx of United States capital seeking quick investment or simply a refuge in Mexico was causing an inflationary rise in prices. These were all points in Señor Villasenor's talk which have been admitted in one way or another by the study.

Statement by Standley

To this extent Señor Villasenor's declarations may be compared with the blunt words of Ambassador William H. Standley in Russia when he recently said Russia was not admitting to her people the extent of United States Lease-Lend aid. His statement acted as a lever to gain the desired end. Some have suggested that Señor Villasenor, just as deliberately, was speaking back in April with the same intention—to force a change through a daring statement.

It is difficult to gauge the direct influence he may have had; but undoubtedly his sentiment was that of a considerable body of Mexican industrialists who have believed that, despite sizable contributions to Mexican economy, the United States has been getting more than she was giving in the collaborative program.

One of the most lauded of the Committee's statements has been that "it is convenient for both countries that the industrialization of Mexico continue at the most accelerated rhythm possible." For some time Mexico has feared that the United States does not wish a truely industrialized country on its southern border.

Possible 'Magna Charta'

The outspoken statement of the Committee moved the widely known economist and banker, Antonio Espinosa de los Monteros, to speak to one of the Capital newspapers as follows:

"This document may well become a "Magna Charta" for the American people who aspire to industrialization.

"For the first time in a document of this class is set down in a clear form the principle that the industrialization of a country economically backward is a benefit not only for that country, but also for more advanced countries, such as the United States. And what is more, the document established that industrialization should be of benefit to the less advanced people and not to imperialist interests."

Lady Astor in Rationing Case

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Viscountess Astor, Virginia-born Member of Parliament, was fined £50 and assessed costs of £10 in Bow Street Court today after pleading guilty to a technical violation of rationing regulations.

A statement by Lady Astor that she had no idea she was doing anything wrong to hamper Britain's war effort was given favorable consideration by the Magistrate.

The attorney prosecuting the case for the Board of Trade, a Government department, said Lady Astor wrote a letter to Mr. Lunsford P. Yandell of the American Red Cross, asking him to have his wife look at a fur jacket with the possibility of buying one for her to be brought back by Mr. Yandell on his return from a journey to the United States.

[British war regulations prohibit requests by individuals for shipment from outside of the country of rational goods. The attempt to obtain rationed material in an irregular manner can be prosecuted as well as the obtaining of the goods themselves.]

The attorney said the letter also listed several other articles, including silk stockings, gloves, evening shoes, a dress with fur collar, an evening gown, and a white skirt as things Mr. Yandell might bring back.

Lady Astor in a statement to the Board of Trade said:

"I had no idea I was doing anything wrong and certainly nothing to impede the war effort.

"I knew he would be returning by air and therefore no shipping space was involved."

In passing sentence, Magistrate Harold McKenna called the case "unfortunate" and added:

"The height of Lady Astor's principles are exceedingly well known and I think I ought to accept the statement that she did this in ignorance."

At Red Cross headquarters it was said that Mr. Yandell was in charge of the clubmobile section when in Britain but that he was not serving here now. His home is in New York.

Governor of North Carolina Acts To Enforce a 'Work or Fight' Law

RALEIGH, N. C., July 30 (AP)—Under emergency powers granted him by the 1943 Legislature, Gov. J. M. Broughton acted July 29 to enforce a "work or fight" law in North Carolina.

He issued a proclamation directing every male between 18 and 55 not now working as much as 35 hours a week in "gainful" employment to take full-time jobs in essential industry or agriculture.

The proclamation provides for an inventory of all manpower in the State, and directs its mobilization, conservation and distribution.

A labor mobilization board, representative of agricultural and industrial interests, will be set up in each county. East committee is to make plans for the inventory, distribution and use of labor in its county. Each committee is to compile names and addresses of all men not gainfully employed, and physically able to work, and turn them over to the United States Employment Service office. An unemployed person will have 24 hours in which to accept a job offered him or his name will be turned over to law enforcement agencies for prosecution under the vagrancy laws.

The Governor's proclamation will become law as soon as it is approved by the Council of State, or cabinet.

Italian 'Underground' Raises Voice

Continued from Page 1

The timing of the current outburst of political activity, the fact that the military refused in numerous cases to shoot or interfere, the report today of "underground" leaflets spreading General Dwight D. Eisenhower's peace terms only a few hours after they were pronounced, all testify to the fact that the elements of responsible democratic action are present and functioning in miniature—ready to make their appeal to the voters and the authorities of the United Nations when the time comes.

This readiness was to be expected after about 19 years of experience and preparation in the oldest of Europe's anti-Fascist "undergrounds."

According to available information, the two best organized groups in the field today are the Liberal Socialists and the Communists. Others represent the smaller Republican Party, which is chiefly a small bourgeois group, Christian Socialists, who are presumably the heirs of the liberal Roman Catholic Popular Party tradition of pre-Mussolini days, and various narrow gradations of opinion.

Make-up of Socialists

The Liberal Socialists are the larger group, and themselves represent a generous coalition which has been forming within Italy in the past several years when contact with the traditional "underground" leaders in exile had become much more difficult.

The Liberal Socialists include university students, socially minded intellectuals in the upper classes, pre-Mussolini liberals, and conservative socialists, and a large element in the younger generations in Italy which has evolved its own philosophy by agitating for social and economic reform in a more democratic and liberal way than dogmatic Communism could offer.

This last element—the spontaneous liberalism of the younger generations which grew up under Fascism and had limited contact with the liberal Italy of pre-Fascist times—is the most interesting because it seems most likely to foreshadow the trend of popular opinion among the Italian people as a whole.

History of Group

This group draws its ideas partly from the glowing strain of liberalism preached in this era by Benedetto Croce and reaching back into Italy's great and fertile liberal tradition of the Risorgimento, and partly from the Socialist tradition reaching back through various channels to Karl Marx. Large numbers of them have been either Comunists or, more likely, Communist sympathizers in earlier years when the Communists were the best organized and most expert technicians in the underground business in Italy.

In those days, Italian Communist organizers and even large numbers of the more humble party workers in Italian factories were taken to Moscow and trained in revolutionary technique.

As the activities of the older exiled anti-Fascist leaders from outside the country waned in effectiveness — because of the sheer impossibility of directing a clandestine movement for a year after discouraging year from a distance —the younger generations in Italy found the Communists a bastion of strength and experience.

Then the inevitable happened. The Italian mentality and culture is too broad to be confined within an inflexible dogma. This had been proved generations earlier, when the Italian liberals fought the Vatican's claim to control all education and the entire life of the individual in Italy, and established free schools and limited the secular scope of the Vatican's dogma.

Expression of Youth

In this same way, the flexible Italian mentality, which has too great a depth of civilization to permit it to feel comfortable under a rigid and inflexible system such as the Communist International projected, gradually drew away from the Communist program. While the Communist Party, with closed mind to any political thinking, concerned itself with the disciplined machine technique for carrying out its doctrine, the younger Italians followed their flair for political discussion and their passionate interest in political philosophy into wider fields.

In the mass demonstrations in Northern Italy today, it is clear that this group is forging ahead into leadership. Having tested its strength, it appears likely to gain in numbers and power, no matter what the military events of the future. It may even solidify from a rather loose coalition of several related points of view into a more coherent party.

It still is too early to predict what its program will be. But from the text of leaflets broadcast by the "underground" and from the text of a program laid down in Bern when representatives of the principal "underground" groups met to form a common front, it seems likely to embrace these points:

Probable Aims

An end to the monarchy and formation of a democratic republic; nationalization of banking and insurance functions and some kind of state socialist control over large monopolistic industrial combines; land reform to give the peasants ownership of individual farms and collective operation of large farm units; full rights for labor unions; separation of church and state; international co-operation rather than strong nationalism to regulate the larger European solutions.

It thus appears that the long, gallant fight of the Giustizia e Libertà, the liberal anti-Fascist organization founded by Ernesto Rossi and Riccardo Bauer and carried on in exile by Gaetano Salvemini, Carlo Rosselli, Emilio Lussu, and others, is bearing fruit in a new generation of liberals within Italy, more to the left in their economic and political ideas, but nevertheless successors to the older tradition.

The test will come in the struggle between this new generation of liberal socialists and the conservative groups now finding refuge under the Badoglio Government, to determine which shall control the destiny of Italy. If the issue is not decided on the streets of Italian cities and towns today—as it probably will not be since the time is probably not ripe—it will very likely be decided in the same way and place at some future day, when the showdown between right wing and left wing philosophies comes.

Italian Labor Asks Statement on Policy

Recorded by CBS

London

Five organized labor movements in Italy have issued a new manifesto to the Italian people asking them to "demand from the Government a declaration of internal and foreign policy," the British Radio reported today.

"People of Italy, for two days now you have shown your loyalty and your desire for peace and order," the manifesto said. "Now the time has come for you to demand of your Government a clear declaration of its foreign and internal policy!

"We believe in the Italian people, and we know that the Italian people will succeed!"

Arrests in Italy

LONDON, July 30 (AP)—Transocean, German propaganda agency, reported today that all members of the Italian Fascist Grand Council except one had been arrested.

It did not identify the exception, except to say he was "particularly radical," nor did it give any reason for his escape.

Members of the now outlawed council included Benito Mussolini, Count Galeazzo Ciano, his son-in-law; Carlo Scorza, Secretary of the Fascist Party; Roberto Farinacci, former Secretary of the Fascist Party; Count Dino Grandi; Marshal Emilio de Bono; Giuseppe Bastiani, former Secretary of the Grand Council; Luigi Federzoni, and other widely known Italians.

The Transocean report was radiocast by the Berlin Radio and recorded by the Associated Press.

Signor Federzoni was a Senator and President of the Royal Academy of Italy.

Other members of the Grand Council and positions they held before the Rome shakeups this week included, according to a recent list, the following:

Minister of State Ceasare Maria de Vecchi di val Cismon; Senate President Giacomo Suardo; Finance Minister Paolo Thaon di Revel; Education Minister Giuseppe Bottai; Agricultural Minister Giuseppe Tassinari; Corporations Minister Renato Ricci; Cultural Minister Alessandro Pavolini; Lieut. Gen. Antonio Tringali Casanuova, President of a special tribunal for defense of the state; Giuseppe Volpi di Misurata, President of the Fascist Agricultural Confederation; Giuseppe Landi; Annio Bignardi; Prof. Alberto de Stefani of the Royal Academy; Rossoni Edmonde, Giovanni Marinelli, and Prof. Giacomo Acerbo.

Italian Troops Rise in Milan; Soldiers Fight Nazis in North

Continued from Page 1

Genoa and other centers said the Eisenhower peace speech was the sole topic of conversation in homes, street, and cafes.

General Eisenhower's radiocast came while Italians paraded in Milan and other cities, carrying banners inscribed with the slogans "We Want Peace," and "We Want Our Sons Back." These parades were staged in defiance of military warnings that troops had been ordered to fire on demonstrators.

The Italian populace, reports received in Bern said, are becoming increasingly worried over the failure of Marshal Badoglio to ask the United Nations for an armistice and this feeling was by no means allayed by his refusal to allow publication of General Eisenhower's radiocast and his apparent hesitation in answering it.

Uneasiness Increases

There was no doubt that the first concrete terms offered by the Allies through General Eisenhower were commanding the attention of the Badoglio regime, yet the fact that Government officials have insisted that relations with the Germans would be carried on as before and that the war would be continued increased the feeling of frustration and uneasiness.

The London Daily Mail published a dispatch dated "The Italian Frontier, July 29," which said that King Victor Emmanuel and Premier Badoglio had been forced to yield a point by announcing that the aim of the Government was peace.

"But it must be peace which allows Italy to remain unoccupied," the dispatch said.

The new Premier has insisted in official proclamations, that Italy would continue the war, and there was no official confirmation that the new Italian Government had announced peace as it aim.

Army as Police Force

Italian political leaders, reports said, were beginning to doubt the wisdom of using the Army as a police force, even though many high-ranking Fascists have been arrested. They pointed out that many anti-Fascist leaders also have been taken into custody under Marshal Badoglio's order that all political activity be halted.

In one of the few newspaper dispatches that have been allowed to come out of Rome under the new censorship regulations, the Swiss Telegraphic Agency today quoted Government circles as saying the Roosevelt-Churchill speeches had not modified the Casablanca formula of unconditional surrender which Italy "could never accept without renouncing the most elemental sense of dignity."

The Rome Radio carried on this argument in a broadcast apparently directed at the Allies. The radiocast said the United Nations peace terms mere too drastic, and complained that Great Britain was asking for a "Carthaginian peace" —a peace that would completely wipe out the defeated.

"Britain," the radiocast added, " . . . wants to destroy Italy as a vital, progressive and history-making nation." The radiocast was recorded by the Associated Press.

Berlin-Tokyo Tone

Berlin and Tokyo joined Rome in the argument that the Allies were not fighting Fascism alone but were fighting the entire Italian nation. Italy, they said, in radiocasts recorded by the Associated Press, is fighting Communism as well as a war for its freedom under its King-Emperor.

The Corriere Della Sera of Milan, copies of which were received here, bore mute testimony to the new Badoglio censorship. Its pages mutilated by military censors, it declared editorially:

"The limpid truths of the first few hours following the collapse of dictatorship has been succeeded by an atmosphere of perplexity and uncertainty, causing a feeling that the evolution has not yet reached its last stage."

Promises by Badoglio

Rome Radio, broadcasting a Stefani news agency dispatch which was recorded by the Associated Press, said the Badoglio Government yesterday promised new elections after the war and had relieved bachelors of Mussolini-inspired restrictions, which included a special tax.

"Within four months after the war," Stefani was quoted as saying, "a new House of Deputies will be elected and afterward a new Legislature will be convoked."

Meanwhile, formation of new political parties and the wearing of any political symbol other than the tricolor was forbidden for the duration. The radio said release of political prisoners had started; one Rome dispatch said 4,000 already were released. Many Prefects were dismissed in the general housecleaning.

Peace Demonstration Reported in Hamburg

Recorded by CBS

New York, July 30

Heinrich Himmler has arrived in Hamburg on a visit "prompted by recent peace demonstrations following recent air raids on Hamburg," The Moscow Radio reported this morning, quoting a Stockholm message.

"The demonstrators demanded an immediate discontinuation of the war, and called for active struggle against Hitler. The gauleiters and local authorities were at a loss and didn't know how to deal with the situation, in fact, many have fled the city," said the broadcast.

Toscanini Bidden Back to La Scala To Open Season

BERN, Switzerland, July 30 (AP)—The Swiss Telegraphic Agency said yesterday that Milan's famous opera theater—La Scala—has put out welcome signs for Arturo Toscanini, its most famous conductor, who broke with Fascism and is now an exile in the United States.

Demonstrating Milanese residents have painted the façade of the theater with signs saying "Toscanini, we want you," "Toscanini must open the new season at La Scala."

All Italian newspapers printed a telegram which the agency said had been sent by the Minister of Education to Mr. Toscanini inviting him to return to Italy. How a telegram could be sent from Italy to the United States was not explained.

In New York City Mr. Toscanini was unavailable for comment. His housekeeper said he and his family had gone to the country for the week end and could not be reached.

[Mr. Toscanini, who refused to play the Fascist hymn, "Giovinezza," heard the first announcement of Mussolini's resignation July 25 while conducting a radio symphony orchestra concert in New York.]

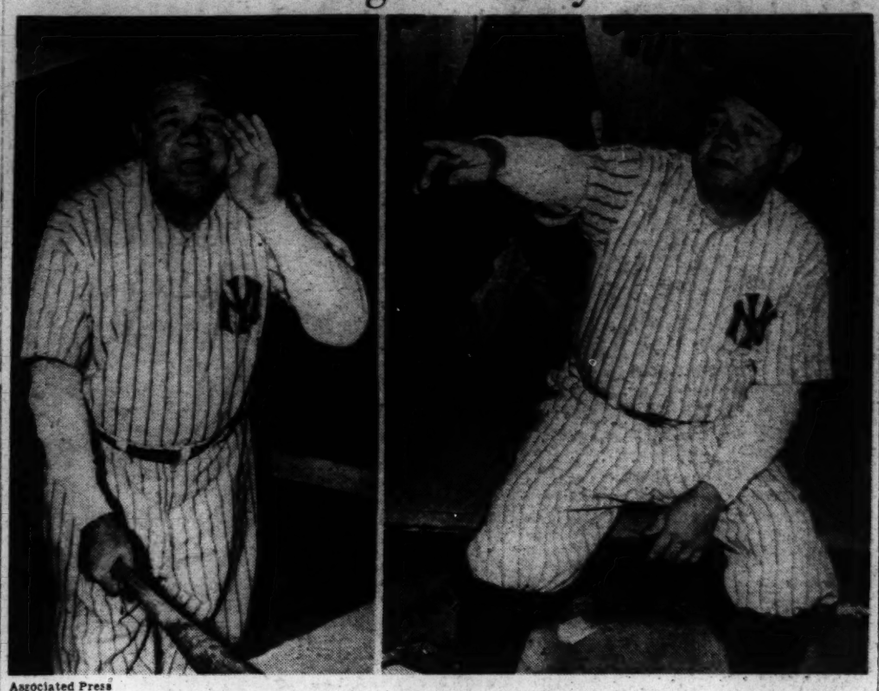
French Group Bans Works of Guitry

ALGIERS, Algeria, July 30 (AP)—The French Committee of National Liberation today banned the works of Sacha Guitry, prominent French playwright and actor, on the ground that he is an advocate of collaboration with Germany.

Presentation of motion pictures based on M. Guitry's stories also was prohibited.

[M. Guitry was last reported in Paris, where he continued to appear on the stage after the German occupation.]

King for a Day



Associated Press

The Babe Fulfills an Ambition

It has always been Babe Ruth's main desire to manage the New York Yankees. Here he is shown as close as he has ever come to realizing that desire as he managed a combined team of Yankees and Cleveland Indians against North Carolina Pre-Flight in Yankee Stadium earlier this week.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Case for Landis?

The undiplomatic firing of Bucky Harris, flashed across the big league front earlier in the week, is just another link in the unpopular chain Bill Cox is putting together.

When introduced as President of the Phillies during the winter, Cox's smiling face and aggressive tactics quickly caught the fancy of fans and critics. He was a go-getter, they said, and would soon have the traditionally door-mat Phillies winning more games than they lose. When Cox hired the likable Bucky Harris as manager, more bouquets were tossed in the direction of the Philadelphia office.

And, of course, everything was nice when the Phils broke away to a good start in the National League race and paying customers jammed Shibe Park. Even rival managers cheered the new deal at Phillie, because, at long last, they were able to take sizable checks out of series there.

Defied Prexy

However, young Bill Cox was soon to shatter the beautiful dream. In words which escape the writer at the moment, he openly defied the President of the league in regard to a protested game and, later, when Silas Johnson of the Philadelphia club was picked as batting practice pitcher in the All-Star Game, Cox refused to let him carry out his assignment. Probably no one was more disappointed than Johnson. It cheated him out of a fat war bond.

On occasions the new Phillie prexy has, after reading what he believed uncomplimentary stories in local newspapers, jumped to the telephone, called the writers and proceeded to give them a verbal spanking.

The gentleman of discussion must have run up his telephone bill at a terrific clip immediately following the release of Bucky Harris, because not even the most experienced inhabitant can remember when a big league manager was given a more unfair deal.

Not Good Club

The firing of Harris in itself rocked baseball, as 99 per cent of the men in the game will tell you that Bucky was doing as well as anyone could under the circumstances. The Phillies simply are not a good ball club. Not even John McGraw could drive a last-place club into the first division. But what left a bad taste among the faithful was the manner in which Cox relieved Harris of his duties. Bucky had to learn about it by reading the story in the newspaper.

Cox, obviously, is the sort of gent who takes the first course which pops into his head and thinks about it later. He will discover, if he remains in baseball much longer, that it pays to think first, then leap. Cox made every ball player on the Philadelphia club just as disgusted over the treatment of Harris as were the fans and critics.

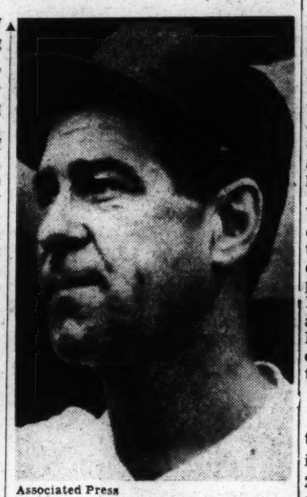
Harris is a sound baseball man. He did nothing erratic in his handling of the Phillies—nothing to justify his sudden release. In other words, he deserved a far better break, even if Cox had some personal reason for desiring a change.

Fitzsimmons In

And so the job landed into the broad lap of Freddy Fitzsimmons. Few there are who envy Freddy, a nice fellow, a fine competitor on the hurling mound and, even now on occasions, a top-flight pitcher. One of his three 1943 victories was over the Cardinals, 1-0.

But with respect to Fitzsimmons as a gentleman and ball player, he is new to the managerial field. Never before, in majors or minors, has he had sole control of a team. If Harris, a man thoroughly schooled in percentage baseball and sound strategy, could not satisfy Cox, it follows that Fitzsimmons will have even more difficulty keeping the young magnate happy.

Critics have been wondering for some time what the league—or Commissioner Landis—would do to curb the outspoken Mr. Cox. Perhaps the capable Commissioner already has spoken his piece, and perhaps Mr. Cox has profited and in the future will conduct himself in a manner becoming a big league magnate. Otherwise, he, like Harris, may awaken some morning and find himself on the outside, looking in.



Associated Press

Bucky Harris

Wilkie Inducted

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP)—Aldon Wilkie, former pitcher for the Pittsburgh Pirates, has been inducted into the Army. He hurled this season in the Portland War Industries League while working in a shipyard.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	59	30	.663	
Pittsburgh	50	39	.562	9
Brooklyn	52	42	.553	9½
Cincinnati	46	44	.511	13½
Chicago	43	47	.478	16½
Philadelphia	41	53	.436	20½
Boston	36	49	.424	21
New York	34	57	.374	26

Results July 29

Cincinnati 4, Boston 3.
Philadelphia 2, St. Louis 1.
St. Louis 13, Philadelphia 5.
Only games scheduled.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	54	34	.614	
Chicago	45	43	.511	9
Detroit	44	43	.506	9½
Cleveland	44	44	.500	10
Washington	46	47	.495	10½
St. Louis	42	44	.488	11
Boston	43	46	.483	11½
Philadelphia	37	54	.407	18½

Results July 29

New York 11, Cleveland 1.
Chicago 5, Washington 4.
Other games postponed.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Newsome	173	21	55	0	5	.318
Culberson	214	23	64	3	36	.299
Partee	170	19	50	6	14	.294
Fox	340	46	93	2	29	.274
Cronin	89	6	16	4	20	.271
Tabor	326	36	83	8	43	.255
Doerr	354	36	90	10	47	.253
Metkovich	58	7	14	2	8	.241
Lupien	349	30	83	3	21	.238
Conroy	65	9	14	1	4	.215
Lake	179	24	38	3	14	.212
Simmons	194	6	22	0	11	.212
Lazer	86	9	18	0	5	.209
Barna	112	18	19	2	10	.170
Peacock	78	4	12	0	4	.154

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	313	52	95	2	34	.304
Masi	121	17	33	2	17	.273
Holmes	350	37	95	3	21	.271
Nieman	150	19	40	0	13	.267
Kluttz	112	8	29	0	10	.259
Workman	345	40	87	8	43	.252
Wietelmann	296	32	69	0	28	.233
Burns	75	6	17	1	3	.227
Ryan	248	26	56	1	16	.226
Ross	188	29	41	5	20	.218
Jeost	392	23	84	2	17	.184
Farrell	35	2	6	0	1	.171
Heitzel	7	2	1	0	0	.143
Poland	97	5	13	0	7	.134

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Ryba	5	2	Lucier	3	3
Judd	10	5	Woods	1	1
Hughson	11	7	Dobson	1	0
Brown	5	4	Newsome	2	0
Terry	5	5			

Braves

	W	L		W	L
Tobin	7	7	Andrews	7	13
Salvo	3	3	Martin	0	0
MacFayden	1	1	Farrell	0	1
Javery	8	10	Odom	0	0
Barrett	7	9			

Army Trainees Still Concern Of Directors

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP)—College athletic directors, especially those at "Army" colleges, generally agree that it would be a fine thing to have Army specialized training program trainees on their athletic teams. How it could be arranged, even if permission were granted, is another difficult problem.

After hearing Rep. Samuel A. Weiss of Pennsylvania outline his efforts to obtain approval of intercollegiate competition for the campus soldiers and describe the picture as "gloomy but not hopeless," the college leaders gathered at yesterday's Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics convention, delved into the question of time.

Revise Programs

Army A-12 students are required to take six hours of physical training weekly, 24 hours of classes, 24 hours of supervised study, and six hours of military drill.

Commanding officers at five colleges, Weiss said, have told him they could easily revise scholastic programs so that the six hours could be devoted to practice in football or other games. J. Orlean Christian of Connecticut University added that trainees there were devoting three 90-minute periods a week to football drills, in three separate groups and that he believed a change in the Saturday afternoon schedule would permit them to play games as well as prepare for them.

At Odd Hours

On the other hand, Dr. John Harmon of Boston University reported an Army directive had instructed that physical education periods should be co-ordinated with the academic program and that they were being held at odd hours from morning to night. Instructions received at Rutgers and Delaware were that the periods should be scheduled only after noon.

The commander of 2,100 air cadets at Syracuse, Director Lew Andreas said, had offered to revise his program to allow free time from four to six each afternoon while the colonel in charge of 1,700 engineers agreed to substitute football practice for the regular physical training hour.

The question, the athletic directors agreed, would be how to form a general plan based on these differing schedules.

Nearly Had Chance

They nearly had a chance to try, Weiss revealed. Last June Weiss took up the question of soldier fronts with Undersecretary of War Patterson who wrote that "there seems to be merit in the idea of forming teams at college units." At one time, Weiss said, a directive was issued calling for a revision of the A. S. T. P. schedule but it was countermanded by Secretary of War Stimson.

Through an appeal to President Roosevelt, who has said he would take up the matter with Mr. Stimson, and a petition signed by 256 Senators and Representatives, Mr. Weiss still hopes to have the decision reversed in time for the Army colleges to organize football teams this fall.

A discussion of whether colleges should play Sunday games as a wartime emergency measure was led by Cornell's Bob Kane, who advanced several reasons for favoring the move. Cornell, he said, will play Sunday football this year if its opponents agree.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Marius Russo, Yankees—Handcuffed Indians with two hits for 11-1 win.

Steve Mesner, Reds—His eighth-inning double drove home winning run for 4-3 victory over Braves.

Thurman Tucker, White Sox—Hit triple and double and knocked in two runs in 5-4 win over Senators.

Whitey Kurowski, Cardinals—Collected four hits, drove in three runs and scored two in 13-3 victory over Phillies.

Herb Pennock Declares Emmett O'Neill Ready

By Ed Rumill

Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

In their search for another starting pitcher, the Red Sox today called in Emmett O'Neill, young 185-pound, six-foot-two right-hander, from Louisville. In exchange for the newcomer, Joe Cronin is parting with Babe Barna, the outfielder, and shipping little Louie Lucier to the Colonels on optional agreement. O'Neill will report here as soon as possible.

According to Herb Pennock, who knows about such things, young O'Neill has a real chance to step into an immediate starting berth at Fenway Park. Following the boy closely on his recent tour of Red Sox farm clubs, "Peanuts" stamped him as ready for the big chance, which is all right with Joe Cronin.

Now Ready

"O'Neill has been in the Red Sox farm system for four years," said Pennock yesterday afternoon, when the Red Sox-Detroit game was postponed. "Originally signed to a Boston contract, we sent him first to Rocky Mount in the Piedmont League. He did very well in the beginning, but his progress was hampered by a bad arm. In fact, it bothered him for about two years. But no more.

"Emmett has good stuff," the head of Tom Yawkey's minor league interests continued. "But, like most young pitchers, he sometimes has trouble throwing strikes. His curve is good and so is his fast ball, and this is a great opportunity for him if he can get them over the plate—and I think he can.

"A while ago I saw him shut out the Milwaukee club on three hits, giving only one base on balls, and Milwaukee at that time had the best hitting team in the American Association," Pennock continued.

Needed Starters

With Joe Dobson still on the shelf, George Woods a little short on experience, and Yank Terry, winner in only one game this month, O'Neill should go right to work here. The desperate mound situation was emphasized the other day when Cronin had to pull Mike Ryba out of the bull pen and start him. Lucier's chances this year were handicapped by arm trouble, but he will be back at some future date. He has the ability to pitch in the American League.

The dropping of Babe Barna was not unexpected. The big fellow could not help Mel Ott win and was no better at Fenway. Strong and capable of playing in a big league outfield, Babe seems unable to shake his lazy tendencies. Neither Ott nor Cronin was able to light a fire under him.

Tomorrow the Cleveland Indians move into Fenway Park for four games with the Red Sox. The series opens with a single, continues with a Sunday doubleheader and closes with a single on Tuesday. On Monday both teams will play exhibition games in this vicinity. The Indians, of course, are in that mad scramble in the heart of the American League. The Red Sox, in seventh place this morning, were just 2½ games out of second place, held by the White Sox.

* * *

Briefs . . . Johnny Vander Meer struck out 14 Braves last night at Cincinnati and won, 4-3 . . . His nine bases on balls were offset by the strikeouts . . . In this game, Casey Stengel used Jim Tobin on first base and Joey Burns in center field, getting as much right-handed punch against the left-handed Vander Meer as possible . . . But the apple-cheeked boy with the big curve and mean fast ball was still too much for the Hub team . . . The Braves early today were 7½ games removed from the first division of the National League . . . Tony Cuccinello may appear in a White Sox box score at any moment . . . Jimmy Dykes will soon lose Don Kolloway to the Army.

Notes on the Sports Front

NEW YORK, July 30 (AP) — Ned Irish, who has been attending the college athletic directors' meeting in an unofficial capacity, admits that his presence is a tipoff on what to expect in the Garden next basketball season . . . "There'll be more and better eastern teams," says Ned. "We won't have the far-western visitors next winter but we'll have a lot from the Midwest. With the Navy trainees, a lot of eastern colleges that never were good enough for the Garden will have fine teams." . . . The best news most of the athletic directors heard was that Trinity and Amherst have upped salaries in the Physical Education Departments 33⅓ per cent because the men now are working three terms instead of just two.

* * *

Manager Jimmy Wilson of the Cubs: "What did Bucky Harris do to deserve that? I thought I was going to be the next manager to go."

* * *

Before he ran that 4:05.3 mile at Harvard, Gunder Haegg told Carl Hersted, his Concord, Mass., host, that he expects to see a four-minute mile in his lifetime, adding: "A four-minute mile is the race I'd really like to run. I'd like to do it in New York." . . . Ed Klieman, who is wininng a lot of ball games for Baltimore, was sold by the Indians last winter for $750. The Orioles now want $40,000 for him . . . Reports that there will be three Chicago Bears on the Notre Dame football squad this fall, prompts Jack Lavelle, an old Notre Damer himself, to suggest that the mamma bear and the little baby bear won't be among them.

* * *

Vitas Thomas, Ray Diehl, and Roy Smith, apprentice seamen in the Marquette U. Navy V-12 unit, formed the crew of the yacht Gloriant which won the Chicago to Mackinac race on Lake Michigan—which seems to take them out of the apprentice class. . . . Don Lambeau, son of the Green Bay Packers' coach, has been made a staff sergeant in the Signal Corps at Fort Lewis, Wash. . . . And reports say that Lieut. Commander George Halas, the Bears' boss, is heading for active Navy duty in the Pacific. . . . It took two years of baseball at Keesler Field, Miss., to produce a no-hit pitching performance. Pvt. Carlis Clinard, who used to play in the North State and Bi-State Leagues, did the trick. . . . University of Alabama lists 200 ex-athletes in the armed forces and four missing in action. Most recent loss is Lieut. Ben Kilgrow, reserve back in 1939, who was gunner on a Fortress that failed to return from a mission over France early this month

* * *

Thirty citizens of Santa Cruz, Calif., have purchased the Pasatiempo golf course for use by convalescents at a nearby Naval hospital. . . . Cornell's Bob Kane figures that spectator sports should be the last ones for the colleges to abandon — because students and trainees can get plenty of exercise in intramural sports but only football, baseball, etc., can provide entertainment for outsiders. . . . Incidentally, Bob figures that Mal Stevens will have a task lining up a football schedule for his Sampson Naval Training Station team since the upstate colleges have seen the Station's all-pro baseball team perform.

One Way to Homer

ABERDEEN, Wash., July 30 (AP)—Catcher Art Cutts of the Aberdeen Eagles got a home run without hitting the ball.

Cutts whiffed the third strike, but the Copalis Coast Guard catcher dropped the ball. Cutts made first, went on to second—and the Copalis catcher's overthrow to that base let him score.

The run gave the Eagles a 2-1 victory.

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Today's Sales (est.) 1,000,000
Previous day's sales 1,023,590
1943 vol. to date 195,760,530
1942 vol. to date 59,600,466

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press
Thursday 50.9 Prev. day 50.2
Mo. ago 52.4 Yr. ago 36.2
1943 high 53.3 1943 low 41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp (1.15g)	10	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅜
Adams-Millis 3/4g	1	31	31	31	+ ¼
Addressog-Multi 1	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Air Reduction 1a	5	44⅜	43¼	43¼	—1⅛
Alaska Juneau	15	5⅜	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
Allegheny Corp	61	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Allegheny pf xw	18	25⅞	23½	24	—1⅞
Alleg pf $30 ww	62	26⅞	23⅞	25½	—1¼
Allegheny pr pf	2	40¾	39¼	39¼	—1¾
Allegh Lud S .70g	18	28½	26¼	27	— ⅝
Allen Indust (.40e)	2	10	9½	9½	— ½
Allied Kid (1)	·1	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ¼
Allied Mills 4g	4	23¼	22½	22½	— ½
Allied Strs .45g	28	13½	12½	12⅝	— ½
Allis-Ch Mfg 1½g	29	38⅝	36¾	37¼	—1⅛
Alpha P Chem 3/4g	5	20¾	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Amerada Pet (2)	4	84	82¼	82¼	—1
Am Airlines 1½e	6	68	66½	67½	— ½
Am Bk Note .55g	9	15⅞	15¼	15¼	— ¾
Am Bank N pf 3 †	80	59	58¾	59	
Am Bosch (½e)	7	7⅞	7⅝	7½	— ¼
Am Brake Sh .65g	4	28¾	27¼	28	— ¾
Am Br S pf 5¼ †	10	132¼	132¼	132¼	
Am Cable & Rad	85	7½	6¾	7⅛	— ⅜
Am Can (3)	5	87⅞	85¾	85¾	—1¼
Am Can pf (7) †	60	185	185	185	
Am Car & Fdy 2g	18	36¼	34¾	35½	— ½
Am C&F pf 10⅔g	7	72	71½	71½	
Am Ch & Cab (1g)	14	22¼	21¼	21¼	— ¾
Am Chicle (4a) †	8	110½	110	110½	+ ½
Am Coal (1g) †	20	22	22	22	—1⅛
Am Colortype .30g	1	9½	9½	9½	
Am Crys Sug 1½g	6	15	14½	14½	
Am Crys S pf 6 †	10	101½	101¼	101½	
Am Distilleries	1	29¾	28¾	28¾	— ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Am Export L (1g)	1	25¾	25	25	— ¼
Am & For Power	76	6⅝	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Am&FPS7pf 3.32k	5	81	78	78	—4
Am & FP 2 pf	81	22⅝	20⅝	21½	—1
Am-Haw SS 1½g	22	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
Am Hide&Leath	1	4	4	4	
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	68¼	68	68	— ⅛
Am Ice	1	4⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Am Internat 1/6g	4	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	32	14	12⅝	13	— ⅞
Am Loco pf 3½k	7	103	101	102	
Am M & Fdy .40g	1	14⅛	14¼	14¼	
Am Ma & Met 1/2g	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Am Metal (1)	1	22	22	22	
Am News 1.80 †	160	35½	34¾	35	+1
Am Pow & Light	50	3⅜	3	3	— ⅛
Am P & L $6 pf	51	43¼	41	42⅝	—2⅛
Am P & Lt $5 pf	59	41⅛	38½	39⅜	—1¾
Am Rad&St S .30g	256	10⅛	9¼	9⅜	— ¾
Am Roll Mill .60g	54	14⅝	13⅞	14	— ⅞
Am R M pf 4½ †	380	66¾	66⅜	66⅜	— ⅛
Am Safety Raz 1/2g	6	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
Am Seating 1/2g	5	16⅜	15½	15½	— ½
Am Ship Bld 2g †	170	30½	30	30	— ½
Am Smelt&R (2)	20	41¾	41	41	— ¾
Am Smelt pf 7 †	30	159	158	159	+2
Am Snuff (1.80g)	7	40	40	40	
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	14	24⅞	23½	23½	—1½
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	3	29	28	28	—1½
Am Sug pf (7)	1	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	— ⅛
Am Sum Tob (1g)	8	31⅛	29¼	29¾	—2½
Am Tel & Tel (9)	13	156	155¼	155½	+ ¼
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	59½	59	59	
Am Tobacco B (3a)	19	60⅞	59½	60	—1⅛
Am Tob pf (6) †	170	145¾	145	145¾	+ ½
Am Type Fdrs 1/2g	19	10¼	9¾	9¾	— ¼
Am Viscose 1½g	17	45¾	44¾	44¾	— ½
Am Water Works	35	7⅜	6⅞	7	— ¼
Am Woolen	9	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Am Wool pf (4k)	6	73½	72	72	—2
Am Zinc L & S	13	5⅞	5½	5½	— ⅜
Am Z pr pf 3¾k	1	50	50	50	
Anaconda Cop 1½g	45	27⅛	26½	26⅝	— ⅜
Anac W&C 1/2g †	230	27½	27	27	— ½
Anchor Hock .30g	11	22¼	22	22	— ¼
Arm D pf cld Se22	9	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	+ ⅛
Armour III	94	6¼	5⅝	5¾	— ¼
Armour III pr pf	9	70½	68	68	—1½
Armstrong Cork 1½g	6	36	34½	34½	—1¾
Arnold Const (½)	1	9½	9½	9½	— ½
Artloom Corp .20g	8	9¾	9¼	9¼	— ¾
Assd Dry Gds 1/2g	9	13½	12¾	12½	— ¾
Assd DG 2pf 7 †	20	90	90	90	
Atch T & SF 4½g	63	61¾	58¾	59¾	—2¼
Atch T&S F pf (5)	3	87	86	86	—1⅜
Atl Coast L 1½g	·14	31¾	30¼	31	— ¾
Atl G & W I (3a)	3	31½	31	31	+1
Atl Refining .55g	16	26½	25¾	26	— ½
Atl Refing pf 4 †	70	111¾	111	111	— ⅝
Atlas Corp (1/4g)	13	11¾	11	11⅛	— ⅜
Atlas Pow 1½g †	120	65½	65½	65½	— ¾
Atlas Tack (.45g)	2	11¾	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Austin Nichols	18	8⅞	8	8	— ½
Aust N pr A 2k †	20	80	79	79	—1
Aviation Cp (.10g)	55	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅛
Bald Loco ct 3/4g	51	16½	15⅞	16	⅛ — ⅜
Balt & Ohio	52	7¾	7⅜	7½	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	24	11½	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
Bangor & Ar	5	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
Bangor&A pf 5k †	70	52½	51¾	51¾	+ ¼
Barber Asphalt	21	24⅜	23	23	—1⅛
Barnsdall Oil .60	17	17¾	17¼	17½	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks (2g)	10	16⅛	15¾	15¾	— ¼
Bayuk Cigars 1½	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	53	53	53	
Beat Cr pf 4½ †	150	107¼	107	107	
Beech Aire 1e	·14	13	12½	12⅜	— ⅛
Beech-Nut Pack 4	2	109	108	109	—1
Belding-Hem (.80)	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Bell Aircraft (1g)	9	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	—1
Bendix Aviat 1½g	28	76	74½	74½	—1½
Benef In L (.60g)	10	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	·4	35½	35	35	— ⅝
Best Foods (.80g)	22	35½	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
Beth Steel (3g)	36	62⅜	60⅞	61⅛	— ½
Beth Steel pf (7)	1	118	118	118	
Bigelow-Sanf (1g)	1	34½	34½	34½	
Black&Decker 1.50	2	18½	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	22	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	— ¼
Bliss & Laugh 1/2g	2	18¾	18½	18½	— ¾
Boeing Airpl (1g)	13	16⅝	16¼	16⅜	— ¾
Bohn Al & Br (2)	9	48¼	47½	47¾	— ¼
Bond Stores 1.60	3	27¼	27¼	27¼	+ ¼
Borden Co (.90g)	14	28½	28⅛	28½	+ ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	21	34⅛	33¾	33¾	—1
Bklyn & Qu Trans	6	½	½	½	
Boston & Maine	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ¼
Bower Roll Bear 1g	1	16	16	16	
Brewing Corp (2)	1	32	32	32	+1
Bridgeport Br 1/4g	10	11	10½	10½	— ½
Briggs Mfg (2)	19	28⅜	27⅜	27⅜	— ¾
Bristol-Myers .90g	2	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	—1⅛
Bklyn-Man Transit	3	1	1	1	
Bklyn Un Gas 1/4g	12	16	15¼	15¼	—1
Brown Shoe (2)	2	41½	40⅞	40⅞	
Brunswick-Bal 1½g	4	18½	18	18	— ¾
Bucyrus-Erie 2½g	28	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅜
Bucy-Erie pf 7 †	40	117½	117½	117½	+ ½
Budd Mfg	13	7¾	7	7	— ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	240	105	103	103	—1¾
Budd Wheel (1/4g)	6	8¾	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Buffalo Forge .90g	4	18¼	18	18	— ¼
Bullard Co (1g)	3	20⅛	19¾	19¾	—1¼
Bulova Watch (2)	3	32	31½	31½	— ½
Burling Mills .70g	10	29¼	27½	27½	—1½
Burr Add Mach .60	25	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
Bush Termin'l .20g	14	4⅞	4¼	4¼	— ⅜
Bush. TB pf1¾k †	190	36	35⅜	35⅜	+1⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	5	10	9¾	9¾	— ⅜
Butte Cop&Z 1/4g	3	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
Byers (AM) Co	4	15⅜	14½	14½	—1⅛
Byers AM pf 7 †	10	79½	79½	79½	
Byron Jackson 1/4g	4	21	20¾	20¾	
Calif Pack (1½g)	7	27	26	26	—1¼
Calif P pf 2½ †	100	54⅜	54⅜	54⅜	— ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	6	1⅛	1	1	
Calum & Hec .45g	7	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Campbell Wy 1/4g	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Can Dry G Ale .60	12	23¼	22	22¼	— ⅞
Canadian Pacific	38	9½	9¼	9¼	— ¼
Cannon Mills (2)	2	45	41	41	—1¼
Capitol Adm A	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf (3) †	50	44	44	44	— ¼
Carpenter Stl 1¼g	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	+ ¼
Case (JI) Co (3g)	3	113½	111½	111½	—3½
Caterpil Tractor 2	6	50	49½	49½	— ½
Celanese Corp (1g)	12	38¼	37¼	37¼	— ¾
Celanese pr pf 7 †	390	126	125	125	— ¾
Celotex Corp (1½)	18	13⅞	13¼	13¼	— ½
Celotex pf1 new †	180	19⅝	19	19¼	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Cent Foundry .10g	10	3	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Cent RR NJ	12	12⅞	12	12⅛	—1¼
Cent V Sug 2¾k	6	22¼	21½	21½	— ¾
Century Rib M	1	6¼	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Cerro de Pas (4)	4	37⅜	37½	37½	— ¼
Certain-teed Prod	12	6½	6⅜	6½	— ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	370	57	55½	55½	—2
Champ P&P 3/4g	2	21¼	21	21	— ¼
Chesbr Cab	3	29½	29	29½	—1½
Ches & Ohio (3)	54	46⅞	45¼	45½	—1
Ches & Oh pf (4)	5	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛	+ ⅛
Chi & E Ill	25	8	7¼	7⅜	— ⅜
Chi&E I A 1.50g	18	13⅜	12¼	12⅜	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	10	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2¼k	15	18⅜	17⅜	18⅛	— ⅛
Chi Mail Order 1/2g	6	14½	14	14	— ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	12	18¼	17⅞	17⅞	— ¼
Chi P T cv pf 3Q	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	+ ⅛
ChiPT prpf 2½ †	20	53	53	53	+1
Chr Yell Cab (1)	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Chrysler Corp 1½g	57	79⅛	76½	77⅛	—1½
City Ice &F 1.20	1	15	15	15	+ ¼
City&F pf 6½ †	10	104	104	104	
Clark Eq 1½g †	4	35	34½	34½	—1
Clev Grap Br (1g)	3	37	36¾	36¾	—1
Climax Mol 1.20a	4	40	39	49	—1
Cluett Peabody 1g	5	38	37½	37½	— ⅛
Cocoa-Cola A 3 †	1	64	64	64	
Colgate-Palm-P 1½	35	21⅞	21⅜	21⅞	
Collins & Aik	8	26	24½	25	—1½
Col Gas & Elec	79	4¼	3⅞	4	— ⅛
Col G&E 6 pf 6	9	70½	70	70	— ½
Colum Pict (1/2e)	5	17	16¼	16¼	— ½
Colum Carbon (4)	3	93	93	93	
Coml Credit (3)	7	40¼	40	40	—1
Coml Invest Tr (3)	9	43¼	42	42½	— ¼
Coml Solvents .30g	37	14½	13⅜	13½	+ ¼
Com'with & South	30	1	¾	¾	
Con & Sou pf (3k)	18	65¾	64	64¼	—1¾
Conwith Ed 1.05g	13	26½	26	26⅛	— ⅜
Conde Nast (1½g)	6	9⅜	9	9	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	13	22¾	22¼	22¼	— ⅜
Consol Cigar 1½e	4	21	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
Consol C pf 7 †	80	111⅞	111⅞	111⅞	
Con C pr pf 6½ †	130	104¾	103¾	104¾	+ ¾
Cons Coppermin	24	5	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	48	23⅜	22½	22½	— ⅝
Cons Edison pf (5)	1	104	104	104	— ¼
Cons Film I pf 3½k	2	15¾	15¾	15¾	+ ⅛
Consol Film Ind	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Cons Laundries	31	6⅜	5½	5⅞	— ½
Consol RR Cuba pf	5	13	12½	12½	—2
Cons Vultee (1g)	12	16½	15⅞	15⅞	— ⅝
Cons Vultee pf 1¼	4	22½	22⅜	22½	— ⅛
Consol'n Coal	4	12¾	12	12	— ⅛
Comm P pf 4½ †	32	102¾	102¾	102¾	
Container Corp 3/4g	6	21⅜	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅞
Cont Baking 1/2g	18	9½	9	9⅛	— ⅜
Cont Can (1/2g)	11	34⅝	34⅛	34⅛	— ⅜
Cont Dia Fib .45g	9	13½	13	13	— ½
Cont Ins (1.60a)	3	47¾	47½	47½	
Cont. Motors .30g	75	6⅜	6	6	— ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	19	34¾	33¼	33¼	—1½
Cont Steel (1/2g)	2	24½	24½	24½	—1¼
Copperweld Stl .80	9	13⅜	13	13	— ½
Corn Exch 2.40 †	50	45	44½	44½	— ½
Corn Prod (2.60)	17	59¼	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅜
Coty Inc (.15g)	2	5¼	5¼	5⅛	— ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	26	20¼	19½	19½	— ½
Crane Co pf 5 †	70	105½	105½	105½	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½g	2	21	21	21	— ¼
Crosley Corp 1/2g	·14	21⅞	20¾	20¾	—1⅛
Crown Cork&S 1½e	19	27⅞	25⅞	26	—1¾
Crown Ck pf 2¼	2	44	44	44	
Crown Zeller (1)	12	15¾	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
Crucible Stl (2e)	15	34	32¾	33¼	— ⅝
Crucible Stl pf (5)	1	78	77⅞	77⅞	— ⅛
Cuba RR pf †	250	18½	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug 3/4e	36	12¾	12	12	— ½
Cudahy Packing	3	18	17½	17½	— ⅝
Curtis Publishing	39	5¾	5¼	5½	— ⅛
Curt Pr pr pf 1¾k	9	33⅜	22⅜	33½	— ⅜
Curtiss-Wright 1e	64	7⅝	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Curtiss-Wr A (1)	21	20¼	20	20¼	
Cutler-Hammer 1½	3	24	23½	23½	—1
Davison Chem (1g)	7	15⅜	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Decca Records (1)	3	18½	18⅛	18½	
Deere & Co (1g)	21	38	36¾	37⅛	—1½
Deere & Co pf 1.40	6	34½	34	34	—1
Deisel-Wem-G 3/4g	4	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅜
Del & Hudson	21	14¾	13¾	13½	
Del Lack & West	60	7⅜	7⅛	7½	
Den & Rio GW pf	2	1½	1½	1½	+ ⅛
Det Edison .90g	4	21½	21¼	21¼	
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	1070	30	29¾	29¾	— ¾
Diam Match 1⅓	1	32	32	32	
Diam Match pf1½	1	39	39	39	
Diam T Motor 1/2g	2	14½	14	14	— ⅜
Dist Corp-S h2.22	12	30¾	30	30	
Dixie C A 2½ †	2	44	43½	44	+ ¾
Doehler Die C 3/4g	14	28¾	27¾	27¾	— ¾
DomeMine h1.20e	10	21	20¾	20¾	— ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	17	62½	61¼	61¼	—1¼
Dow Chem (3)	7	138	135⅞	136½	+1¼
Dresser Mfg 1g	7	29¼	28½	28½	— ½
Dunhill Int	10	8¼	7½	8	— ½
du Pont deN (2g)	7	148½	143½	143½	—6
du Pont pf (4½)	2	127⅞	127⅞	127⅞	
Eastern Air L	9	39	37¾	38	— ½
Eastern Roll Mill	4	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ¼
Eastman Kodak 5	1	162½	162½	162½	— ½
E Kodak pf 6 †	40	177½	177½	177½	
Eaton Mfg (3)	15	41⅝	40½	40½	— ⅝
Edis Bros Strs .80	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
El & Mus Ind .06g	20	4½	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Auto-Lite 1g	15	36	34⅞	34⅞	—1⅛
Elec Boat (1/2g)	7	11¾	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅜
El Power &Lt	20	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	12	69	67½	68½	— ½
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	20	73¾	72	73	— ¾
El Storage Bat (2)	1	40	40	40	+ ½
El Paso N G 2.40	10	30¾	29¾	29¾	— ½
Endicott-John (3)	1	55	55	55	+ ¼
Eng Pub Service	65	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5 †	20	80	80	80	—1
EngPS$5½pf5½†	100	83½	83	83	—1
Equit Off Bldg	1	¾	¾	¾	
Erie RR (1/2g)	10	13	12¼	12¼	— ¾
Erie RR ct 1/4g	75	12⅝	11⅝	12	— ⅝
Erie RR pf A (5)	6	49	48¼	48¼	—1¼
Eureka Vac Cl 1/4g	6	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅝
Evans Products	10	13	12½	12½	— ½
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	8	25⅝	25¼	25¼	— ⅜
Exchange Buf .15g	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Fairbanks Morse 1	3	36½	36¼	36¼	— ¾
Fajardo Sugar (2)	5	24½	24¾	24¾	
FedL&Traction¾g	6	16⅜	16¼	16¾	— ¼
Fed Mogul (1)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
Fed M Truck .20g	25	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Fed D Strs 1.40a	2	22½	21⅝	21⅝	—1⅛
Fed D S pf 4¼ †	10	94	94	94	— ½
Ferro Enam 1/4g	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.1.60a	10	48¾	48	48⅛	— ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½	1	38	38	38	
First T&R 1⅓g	11	40¼	39	39⅛	—1⅛
Flintkote 1/2g	13	19½	19	19	— ½
Florence Stove 1g	1	33¼	33½	33½	— ½
Follansbee Stl	8	7⅛	7⅛	7½	+ ¼
Food Fair Strs (1)	4	12	12	12	— ½
Foster Wheeler	3	16¼	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅝
Francisco Sugar	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Freeport Sulph (2)	9	36¾	36¼	36½	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	1	28	28	28	
Fruehauf pf (5) †	60	107	107	107	
Gabriel Co .(20g)	5	3	3	3	
Gair (Robert) 1/4e	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Gamewell Co 1½g	350	28	26	26	—1¾
Gar Wood Ind .35g	22	5½	5¼	5¼	— ¼
Gaylord Cont 1/2a	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
Gaylord pf 2¾ †	90	52	52	52	+ ¼
Gen Am Inv .40e	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Gen Am Trans 1g	3	44½	44¼	44¼	— ¼
Gen Baking .45g	14	8¼	8¼	8¼	
Gen Bronze .30g	10	7¾	7½	7½	
Gen Cable	12	6¼	5⅞	5⅞	— ¼
Gen Cab'e A	6	13⅞	13	13	—1¼
Gen Cb pf 5¼k †	100	91½	90¼	90½	—1
Gen Cigar 1	3	27¼	26½	26½	— ¾
Gen Elec (1.40)	63	37⅝	36⅜	36⅝	— ¼
Gen Foods 1.20g	10	41⅜	40½	40½	— ⅞
Gen Fds pf4½ †	60	116⅜	116¼	116¼	— ½
Gen G & El A	15	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	
Gen G&El cv pf †	80	96	94⅞	96	+1
Gen Motors (1g)	81	53	51¾	51¾	—1
Gen Motors pf (5)	1	130¾	130¾	130¾	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	10	5⅜	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	5	32	31½	31½	—1
Gen Prec Eq 1½g	9	21	20¾	20¾	— ¼
Gen Print Ink .20g	3	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
Gen Pub Service	9	1¼	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Gen Ry Signal 1/2g	14	21⅜	20¾	20¾	—1
Gen Real&Util	9	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
Gen Real&Util pf	4	54	54	54	—1
Gen Refract .60g	5	20⅜	20	20¼	— ⅛
Gen Shoe 3/4g	9	15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
Gen S C pf 4½k †	390	82¼	80½	80½	— ¾
Gen Time Inst	5	19	19	19	— ⅛
Gen T & Rub 1/4g	29	21¼	20¾	21	—1⅛
Giffette Saf R 1/4g	21	8¼	8	8	
Gillette S R pf 5	3	72	72	72	
Gimbel Bros .50g	12	11⅛	11⅛	11¼	— ⅛
Gimbel Br $6 pf 6	1	81	79½	79½	—2½
Glidden Co (.60g)	1	21	20⅜	20⅜	
Gobel (Adolf)	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Goodrich (BF) 1/2g	17	41	38½	39	—2
Goodrich pf (5)	3	99	98½	99	
Goodyear Tire 1½g	42	39⅜	37	37⅞	—1½
Goodyear T&R pf 5	1	106¾	106¾	106¾	+ ¼
Goth Hosiery (¼e)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Graham-Paige Mot	25	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Granby Con M .60	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Grand Union	2	16⅜	16⅛	16⅛	
Granite C S 17½g	2	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2a	15	16⅜	16	16	— ⅛
Gt Nor Ry pf 1g	63	28¾	27½	27⅞	+1½
Gt West Sug 1⅔g	8	24½	24	24	— ½
Green (H L) (2a)	5	47	46½	47	— ⅞
Greyhound Corp (1)	31	18½	18	18	— ¾
Greyhound pf (.55)	5	13¼	13	13	
Grum Air En 1g	14	13⅝	13	13	— ⅛
Guantan Sugar	8	4½	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Guantan Sug pf †	10	136	136	136	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	16	7⅞	7¼	7½	— ⅛
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	4	37½	36½	36½	—1¼
Gulf Oil 1	44	48½	47¼	47¾	— ¾
Hack Water (1½)	3	27¾	27¾	27¾	— ½
Hall Print (1)	1	17	17	17	
Harb-Walker 1/2g	9	17⅜	16¾	16⅞	— ⅜
Hat Cp Am A ¼g	3	6¼	6	6	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	11	23½	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
Hazel-AtlasGl 5 †	70	108¾	107	108	— ½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
10	Acme Wire (2g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
300	Aero Sup Bt (.20g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
300	Ainsworth (¼g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
800	Aitc Access (¼e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
900	Air-WayElAp(.20g	2¾	2¾	2¾
30	Ala Pow $6 pf (6)	102½	102½	102½
956	Alum Ltd (½a)	98¼	93	92
156	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114½	113¾	113¾
100	Alum Co Am pf (6)	114½	114½	114½
100	Am Beverage	17g	17g	17g
100	Am Book (½g)	29½	29½	29½
10	Am Book (½g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Am Box Board (¾g)	27½	27¼	27¼
200	Am Cap pf (.30r)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Am Cen Mfg (½g)	38¼	38¼	38¼
50	Am CP&LA (2¾g)	3	2¾	2¾
1300	Am Cit P&LB	43½	42½	43
1300	Am Cyan B (.60)	1½	1½	1½
400	Am & For Pw	27	26	26¾
1400	Am Gas & El (1.60)	112	112	112
25	Am Gas & E (4¾)	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
100	Am Gem (.15g)	36½	36½	36½
50	Am Gem $2 pf (2)	18¾	18¼	18¾
800	Am LI A T (1.20)	36	36	36
50	Am Mfg (1g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Am Maracaibo	11¾	10⅞	10⅞
1300	Am Republics (.10g)	4½	4½	4½
200	Am Seal-Kap (.15g)	1½	1½	1½
1100	Am Superpow	102	101	101½
500	Am Superpow 1pf	14⅞	14½	14¾
400	Am Superpow pf	4	4	4
800	Am Writ Pap	108¾	108¾	108¾
50	Appal El P pf (4½)	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
800	Ark Nat Gas	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
4900	Ark Nat Gas A	10	9⅞	9⅞
600	Arg N Gas pf (.70k)	18½	18½	18½
30	Aro Equip (.70g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5¾	5½	5½
800	Atlantic C Fish (¼g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Atl Rayon (¼g)	2	2	2
200	Atlas Corp war	2	2	2
200	Atlas D Forge (½g)	21¾	20¾	20¾
200	Atlas Fir (.90g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
100	Avery & Sons (½e)	22½	22½	22¾
1000	Babcock&Wil (½g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
700	Baldw Loco war	2¼	2	2¼
1600	Barium Stk Bt	5¼	5½	5⅝
200	Basic Refract (.20g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
100	Beau Brum'l (½g)	15	15	15
500	Beaunit Mills (.55g)	3½	3	3½
200	Bellanca Aire	15-16	15-16	15-16
800	Berk & Gay Furn	8	7⅞	7⅞
200	Birds S Fdr (½G)	15	14¾	14¾
400	Bliss (E W) (2)	13½	12½	12½
300	Blumenthal(8)	77	73	73
10	Mohask (HC) pf	8	8	8
100	Bourjois(⅝e)	21¾	21	21
500	BraziTrL&P (⅛&g)	10⅝	10¼	10¼
400	Breeze corp (.80g)	4½	4½	4½
700	Brewst Aero	6¼	6¼	6¼
900	Bridgpt Mach	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Brill A	67	65	65
75	Brit pf	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
100	Brit Celan	12¾	12¾	12¾
100	Brown-F Dist	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
100	Bruce (EL) (¼g)	15	14¾	14¾
900	Buf NE&P pf	94	94	94
100	Buf NE&P bpf	12	11⅞	12
200	Bunk Hill & S (1)	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Burma Ltd	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
1200	Burry Biscuit	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Calamba Sug	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Butler (PH)	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
500	Cab&Wire pf (.05e)	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1800	al El Pow	5½	5½	5½
200	Callite Tung (.20g)	36½	36½	36½
200	Can Marc nich (.04g)	13	13	13
28	Cap City Prod (¼g)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
10	Caro P&L $8 pf (8)	15⅝	14½	15
2200	Carrier Corp	11¾	11¼	11¼
1100	Cen & SW Ut	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20	CenNYPow pf (5)	9¼	8½	9
1300	Cessna Aire (1e)	23	21½	21½
875	Childs pf	14⅜	13½	14¼
8100	Cities Service	87½	85¾	86
400	Cit Svc pf	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Cit Svc pf B	7½	7¼	7¼
700	City&Sub Hom (.80)	1	1	1
400	Claude Neon Lts	18¾	18¾	17¾
1500	Cleve Trac (1¼g)	6	5¾	5¾
500	Colon Develop	9	8½	8½
900	Colonial Airl	3½	3	3¼
1100	Colo Fuel&I war	51½	51	51
150	Colts PF Arm (2½g)	54¾	54	54
120	ColumG&E pf (5)	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝
50	ComposShMtc (.30g)	5	5	5
800	Cons Biscuit (.30g)	65½	65	65
600	ConsOEBal (.60)	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
40	Con OE Bpf B (4½)	4¾	4¾	4¾
3500	Cons Gas Ut	7¼	7	7¼
900	Cons Ret Strs	2	2	2
10	Cons Royalty	9¼	9¼	9¼
400	Cons Stl Corp	3½	3½	3½
200	Cons Textile	96	96	96
10	Cont G&E pr pf	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Cont Roll & Stl	11¼	10⅝	10⅝
200	Cooper-Bess (½g)	6½	6½	6½
100	Copper Range (½g)	12½	12½	12½
1500	Cornuc O Min	1¾	1¾	1¾
300	Corroon & Rey	87	86	86
60	Cor&Rey pf (6k)	2¾	2¾	2¾
1300	Cosden Petro	28½	28¾	28¾
2100	Creole Pet	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	Croft Brewing	4½	4½	4½
1300	Crown C Pet	1½	1½	1½
300	Crown Drug (.05g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
5400	CubanAtlSug (2½e)	17¼	17¼	17½
600	Darby Pet (¼g)	32¾	32¾	32¾
20	Dayton Rub A (2)	26¾	26¾	26¾
10	De Vilbiss(2)	4¼	4¼	4¼
200	Derby Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	DetMichStove(.20g)	2½	2½	2½
100	Domin Stl & Coal	73½	73½	73½
28	Draper Corp (3)	11¾	11¾	11¾
700	Eagle Pich Ld (.20g)	4¼	4¼	4¼
50	EastG&F 6pf (2¼K)	36	35¾	35¾
50	East G&Fprpf (4½)	58¼	58¼	58¼
75	East Sta pf A	25	25	25
25	East Sta pf B	5	5	5
300	Easy Wash MB (½e)	8¼	7½	7½
8900	El Bond & Sh	78	78	78
1100	El Bond&Sh pf (6)	74	74	74
700	El Bo & Sh&Spf(5)	54	50	50
450	El P&L 2 pf A	1½	1½	1½
600	El P&L war	1½	1½	1½
300	EquityCorp	30¾	30¾	30¾
200	EquityCrp$3pf 2¼K	8½	8½	8½
100	Fairchild Av (½g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
1000	Fairchld En & Air	19½	19½	19½
400	Fansteel Met (.15e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Federated Mfg (.15e)	101	101	101
75	Fla P&L $7 pf (7)	87½	87½	87½
900	Ford Mot Ltd (.111g)	61½	61	61
50	Fuller 4% pf (4)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Gatineau Pow (.h.80)	8	8	8
700	Gen Alloys	15½	15½	15½
100	Gen Firepfg (1)	1¾	1¾	1¾
800	Gen Shaze	72	72	72
20	Gen Shaze pf (6)	41¾	41¾	41¾
200	Gen Wat G&E pf (3)	43¼	43¼	43¼
350	Glen Ald Coal (.80g)	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞
150	Godchaux Sug A	39½	39	39
100	Godchaux Sug B	9½	9½	9½
1300	Goldfield Con	7¾	7¾	7¾
200	Gray Mfg	7	7	7
200	Gt A&P 1st pf (7)	138	138	138
25	Gt Nor Pap (.80g)	33	33	33
300	Hall Lamp (.30g)	6¼	6¼	6¼
100	Hartford Ray vte	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Haselline (.1g)	30	30	30
300	Hearn D Strs	4	3⅞	4
10	Hearn D St pf (3)	42	42	42
700	Hecla Min (.5g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Heller (WE) (.40a)	9	9	9
100	Heyden Chem (.40g)	21¾	21¾	21¾
300	Hoe (R) & Co A	27	27½	27½
800	Holl C Gold (h.65)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Holophane (.80g)	18	18	18
600	Humble Oil (¾)	71	71	71
100	Hussmann-Lig (.60)	8¼	8¼	8¼
800	Hy Trade Fd (.30g)	3	3	3
1300	Ill Iowa Pow	6¾	6¾	6¾
300	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	37	36	36
300	IllIowaPw pf (1¾k)	13	12½	12½
900	Ill Zinc (1.05g)xd	13¾	13¼	13¼
500	ImpOilLtd(h½g)	14	13¾	14
800	ImpOilLtdreg(h½g)	10	10	10
300	Imp Tb Can(h.40a)	33	32	32
30	Ind Svc 6% pf	38	38	38
100	Ind Svc 7% pf	109	108½	109
30	Indpls P&Lpf(5½)	1¼	1¼	1¼
100	Indus Finan vtc	32	31½	31½
200	Indus Finan pf	82½	82	82
250	Ins Co N Am (⅝a)	15½	15½	15½
100	Int Cig Mch (.60g)	9	9	9
100	Int Hyd-El pf	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Int Indust	8¼	8¼	8¼
500	Int Min&Chem war	18¾	18¾	18¾
100	Int Petrol (h1)	19½	19½	19½
100	Int Pet reg (h1)	19½	19½	19½
100	Int Prod (¼g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Iron Firem vtc (1.20)	19½	19½	19½
800	Isl Supernow A	5¼	5¼	5¼
900	Jacobs Aire En (.15g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Jeannette Gla	100	100	100
30	Jer C P&L 7 pf (7)	11	10½	10½
150	Ken-RadT&LA (⅝e)	45½	45½	45½
60	Kings CLig pf B(3½)	3½	3½	3½
400	KingstnProd(.10g)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	KirbyPet(.10e)	4¾	4¾	4¾

Quotations to 2:55 p. m.

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	Knott Corp (.30g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Kreuger Brew (.32½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
30	Lack RR NJ	31	31	31
800	Lake Shore M (h.80	13¾	13½	13¾
200	LakeyFdy&M (.10e)	3	3	3
1900	Lehigh C&N (.40g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
2600	Leonard Oil Dev	8¾	8¾	8¾
700	Lone Star Gas (.60g)	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
200	Long Is Lig	47	47	47
50	Long Is L pf	47	47	44½
100	Long Is L pf B	44½	44½	7¾
400	Louis L&E (.30g)	7¾	7¾	36¾
500	Lynch Corp (2)	36¾	36¾	1¾
200	ManatiSug war	2	1¾	5
100	Mabsel Strs	5	5	5¼
100	Marion St Shov	5¼	5¼	1¾
100	Massey-Harris	1¾	1¾	13
100	McWill Dredg (1¼g)	13	13	15½
20	Mar & M S pf (2)	15½	15½	6¾
100	Merritt-C&S	6¾	6¾	17¾
1000	Mesabi Iron	17¾	17¾	5¾
50	Mich Bk Vtc (.15g)	5¾	5¾	8¾
200	Mich Sug pf (.80k)	8¾	8¾	8¾
200	Mid St P2Avtc (.45g)	8¾	8¾	8¾
500	Mid St P Bvtc	8¾	8¾	29
2500	MidWestCorp(.30g)	29½	29	2
50	Midvale (1¼g)	2	2	8¼
100	Mid-West Abr	8¼	8¼	11¾
100	Midwest Oil (¾)	11¾	11¾	8¾
700	Molybdenum (¼g)	8¾	8¾	3¼
100	Monogram Pict	3¼	3¼	172½
60	Montg Ward A (.7)	172½	172½	3
100	Mt City Cop (.15g)	3	3	11¾
200	MuskegPRing (.45g)	11¾	11¾	15
500	Muskogee (½g)	15	15	1⅝
500	Nachman-Spr g (1g)	1⅝	1⅝	25¾
1300	Nat Bellas Hess	25¾	25¾	13¾
100	Nat City Lines (1)	13¾	13¾	1¾
300	Nat Cont (1)	1¾	1¾	17¾
1200	Nat Fuel G (1)	17¾	17¾	12¾
100	Nat Sug Ref (¾g)	12¾	12¾	10¾
100	Nat Trans (½g)	10¾	10¾	20¾
200	Nat Un Rad	20¾	20¾	5¾
200	Navarre Oil (.40g)	5¾	5¾	8¾
300	Nelson (H) (½e)	8¾	8¾	8¾
100	Neptune Met A (1e)	8¾	8¾	50¾
100	Nestle-LeMurA (.30k)	50¾	50¾	101½
225	NEPA 6% pf(3k)	101½	101½	101½
30	New E T&T (3½g)			

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	19	19	19
100	NJ Zinc (2g)	63¾	63¾	63¾
200	NMex&Ariz Ld	3¼	3¼	3¼
30	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	108	108	108
70	NYStaE&Gpf(5.10)	109	108½	108½
4900	NY Wat Svc pf	3	2¾	2¾
3400	Niag Hud Pow	77	77	77
100	Niaw Hud 1 pf	5¼	5¼	5¼
700	Niag Sr Md B (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
900	Niles-Bem-P (1g)	11	10¼	10¼
1100	Nip'singMns (h.10e)	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
50	Nor Am L&P pf	73¼	73¼	72¾
100	Nor Am RayB (1g)	30½	30½	30½
10	N Ind PS 6pf(6)	100	100	100
400	Nor Sts Pw A	7	6¾	6¾
400	Ogden Corp(2½g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	Ohio Brass B(.70g)	20¾	20¾	20¾
50	Ohio Ed pf(6)	102½	101	101½
40	Ohio Pow pf(4½)	113¼	113	113¼
25	Ohio PS 6pf(6)	109¼	109¼	109¼
100	Okla Nat Gas(1.40)	18½	18½	18½
50	Okla Nat Gas pf(3)	53½	53½	53½
10	Pac Lig pf(5)	108¼	108¼	108¼
6100	Pantepec Oil Ven	8¼	7¾	7¾
500	Prkrsbg R&R (2g)	18	17½	17½
500	Pennroad (¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
40	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	99¼	99	99¼
180	Pa Pat&Pw	67	66¼	66¼
200	Pharis T&R (.30e)	6	6	6
200	Phila Co (.45g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
25	Phila El Pw pf (3)	34	33¾	34
1800	Phoenix Sec	29¼	27¾	27¾
100	Pierce-Govern (.30g)	11	11	11
1800	Pioneer Gold	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Pitney-Bowes (.40)	7¾	7¾	7¾
100	Pitts&Lake E (2½g)	62	62	62
1100	Pitts Metallu(¾g)	13½	12½	13¼
200	Plymth Mfg (.05e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Premier Gld (h.06)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Pressed Met (¼g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
100	Prod Corp	2¾	2¾	2¾
425	PugSdP&L5pf(5k)	116¼	116	116¼
200	Pug Sd P&L $6 pf	72¼	70½	70½
100	Pug Sd P & T (1½e)	12	12	12
110	Quaker Oats pf (6)	152¾	151½	151½
4400	RKO opt war	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
100	Raym Conc (1a)	11¾	11¼	11¼
700	Raytheon Mfg	1¾	1½	1½
700	Red Bank Oil	3¾	3⅝	3⅝
1100	Republic Avia (¼g)	14	14	14
200	Rheem Mfg (1)	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1400	Richfield Oil war	1½	1⅜	1⅜
400	Richmond Rad	3¾	3½	3½
300	Rome Cable (.60)	10½	10½	10½
100	Roosevelt Fd (¼e)	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
200	Root Pet	5	5	5
300	Ryerson & Haynes	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1500	St Regis Pap	3¾	3¾	3¾
400	Salt Dome Oil	7	7	7
200	Savoy Oil	3	3	3
200	Scovill Mfg (1g)	30	30	30
50	Scran-SBW pf	46½	46	46
200	Scullin Stl (1g)	14	13	13
2300	Segal Lock&F	1¾	1⅝	1⅝
1600	Seiberling Rub(½g)	8¼	7¾	7¾
1500	Selected Indus	11	9	9
250	Selected Ind cv	50	50	50
50	Sel Ind pr(5½)	66	66	66
200	Sentry S Con	⅞	⅞	⅞
500	Shat-Deann(½g)	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	Shaw W&P(h.90)	15¼	15¼	15¼
50	Silex(1)	13½	13½	13½
20	Singer Mfg(6a)	233½	232	233½
100	Solar Aire(.10g)	3½	3½	3½
400	Solar Mfg	4¾	4¾	4¾
400	Sonotone(.15g)	3¾	3¾	3¾
100	oss Mfg(.10g)	5¼	5¼	5¼
200	So Penn Oil(1.60)	45¼	45	45
100	So Phosphate (.20g)	5¾	5¾	5¾
100	Spalding	4¼	4¼	4¼
100	Span & Gen reg	5	5	5
100	Spencer Gun (¼e)	2	2	2
100	Stahl-Meyer	6	5¾	6
1200	StandCap&S(¼e)	19¼	19¼	19¼
50	Std C&S pf (1.60)	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
300	St Pow&Lt	10½	10½	10½
100	Stand Prod	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
200	Stinnes (R)	17¼	17¼	17¼
100	Sullivan Mach (¾g)	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
1300	Sunray Oil (.10g)	4	4	4
100	Taggart	15	14½	14½
2600	Technicolor	114	114	114
100	Texas P&L pf (7)	1¾	1¾	1¾
200	Tishman Realty	57	57	57
70	Todd Shpyds (1¼g)	107¾	107¾	107¾
20	Toledo Ed 6% pf (6)	14	14	14
300	Transwest Oil (¼g)	8¼	8	8
300	Tri-Cont war	62	62	62
400	Tubize Chat	4¾	4¾	4¾
50	Tubize Chat A (4g)	10½	10½	10½
100	Tung-Sol Lp (.20e)	10	10	10
300	Unit Aire Pr (1a)	1¾	1¾	1¾
100	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	3	3	3
300	Unit Corp war	3¼	3	3
5200	Unit Gas	122¼	122¼	122¼
150	Unit Gas pf (9k)	90½	90½	90½
2100	Unit Gas war	53½	51¾	51¾
600	Unit Lt&P pf	71	70¾	70¾
225	Unit Shoe M (2½a)	12	12	12
200	US & Int Sec	8	7½	7¾
1200	US Foil B (.30g)	3½	3¼	3½
500	US Radiator	2¾	2	2
1300	Unit Wall Pap	17	16½	17
400	Univ Pict vtc	62½	62½	62½
75	Utah P&L pf (5¼k)	9¼	9	9
200	Venezuel Pet	3½	3½	3½
300	Wentwth Mfg	4¾	4¾	4¾
300	West Va Wt&C (.15e)	9¾	9¼	9½
300	West Air Lines	95	95	95
10	West Md 1 pf (7e)	9	9	9
500	Wey-berg Shoe (¾)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Woodley Pet (.40)	3	3	3
100	Wright Harg (h.30)			

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:40
1	Am P&L 6s 2016	106½	106½	106½
10	Ark P&L 5s 56	107¾	107½	107½
5	As Elec 4½s 53	72½	72¼	72¼
7	As G&E 5s 50	21½	21½	21½
5	As G&E 5½s 77	21½	21	21
1	As G&E 5s 68	21½	21½	21½
5	As G&E 4½s 49	82¼	82	82¼
15	As T&T $1.50 55A	40½	39½	39½
44	Cen St El 5½s 54	40	40	40
10	Cen St El 5s 48	55½	55¾	55¾
17	Chi Ry 5s 27 ct	96	96	96
4	Cities Ser 5s 58	96¾	96¾	96½
6	Cities Ser 5s 50	98	98	98
3	Cit S P&L 5½s 49	97¾	97½	97½
15	Cit S Pow 5½s 52	109	109	109
1	Con GEL Ba 3s 69	123¼	123¼	123¼
1	Con GEL Ba 4½s 54	107	107	107
2	Cons Textile 5s 53 st	96¾	96¼	96¾
11	Cont G&E 5s 58A	103¾	103¼	103¼
1	Cudahy Packl 3½s 55	88¾	87¾	87¾
23	East G&F 4s 56A	100	100	100
4	Elec P&L 5s 2030	105¾	105¾	105¾
4	Fla Pow 4s 66C	105	105	105
4	Fla P&L 5s 54	98¾	98¼	98¼
1	Gatineau Pow 3½s 69	101	101	101
1	Geo P&L 5s 78	97¾	97¾	97¾
4	Glen Ald Coal 4s 65	108½	107¾	108½
11	Ill P&L 6s 53	88½	87½	88½
14	Ind Svc 5s 50	34	34	34
1	Int P Sec 7s 52F	33	33	33
1	Int P Sec 6½s 55C xc	51¾	51¾	51¾
2	Inters Pow 6s 52	85	85	85
2	Inters Pow 5s 57	43	42½	43
5	It Sup Pw 6s 63A	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Jer Cen P&L 3½s 65	109½	109½	109½
1	Lou P&L 5s 57	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	Metro Ed 4s 85G	58	58	58
1	Midland Val 5s 43	105½	105½	105½
3	Minn P&L 4½s 78	116½	116½	116½
1	Nebr Pow 6s A 2022	102½	102½	102½
3	Nevada Cal Ed 5s 56	67¾	67¼	67¾
9	N Eng G&E 5s 50	98¾	98¾	94
2	N Eng Pow 5½s 54	94	94	94
1	N Eng Pow 5s 48	80½	80½	80½
5	Nor Con Ut 5½s 48A	106¾	106¾	106¾
1	Nor Ind P S 3¾s 69	105	105	105
1	Pac P&L 5s 55	108¾	108¾	108¾
1	Pen Cen L&P 4½s 77	108½	108½	108½
4	Pen Wat&Pow 3½s 64	114½	114½	114½
4	Phila El P 5½s 72	112	112	112
1	Potomc Ed 5s 56E	90½	90½	90½
1	Queens Bor G 5½s 52	112	111½	111½
18	Safe Har W 4½s 79	95	95	95
3	Scullin Stl 3s 51	105¼	105¼	105¼
3	So Cal Ed 3s 65	70	70	70
9	So Ind Gs 4s 63	105	105	105
1	So Ind Ry 4s 51	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	So Pow P&L 6s 2022A	105	105	105
10	Spalding 5s 29	82	82	82
4	Stand G&E 6s 48 cv st	82½	82	82½
12	Stand G&E 6s 51	82¾	82¾	82½
25	Stand G&E 6s 66	27¾	27¾	27¾
3	Starrett Corp 5s 50	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	Tex El S 5s 40	94	94	94
3	Twin CRT 5½s 52A	108½	108½	108¼
4	Unit L&P 5½s 59	103¼	103¼	103¼
26	Unit L&Ry 5½s 52	116	116	116
5	Unit L&Ry 6s 52A	104	104	104
1	Utah P&L 6s 2022A	20½	19½	19½
82	Waldorf-Ast 5s 54	5¾	5¾	5¾
1	Russian 6½s 1919	32	32	32
2	Stinnes 4s 46 3rd st			

†Officially listed on application by the Corporation.

Other securities are admitted to dealing as "unlisted" on application of a regular member and approved by the listing committee and the Board of Governors.

Rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semiannual declaration. Unless otherwise noted special or extra dividends are not included.

(xd) Ex-dividend. (xr) Ex-rights. (a) Also extra or extras. (d) Cash or stock. (e) Declared or paid so far this year. (f) Payable in stock. (g) Paid last year. (h) Payable in Canadian funds. (k) Accumulated dividends paid or declared this year. (n) Under rule. (ww) With warrants. (xw) Without warrants. (war) Warrants.

Barnsdall Oil Co.

NEW YORK (AP)—The Barnsdall Oil Co. announced that its president, E. R. Reeser, would retire on July 31 in accordance with the company's plan of retirement and would be succeeded by James A. Dunn who has been vice-president and secretary since 1936. Frank Braman, assistant secretary and assistant treasurer, has been appointed vice-president and secretary, effective Aug. 1. Dale R. Snow of Tulsa, Okla., has been made general manager of the mid-continent division in addition to his present duties as vice-president.

United Gas Report

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The United Gas Improvement Company reported net income of $16,473,413 for the year ended June 30, 1943, leaving a balance of $13,647,610 available for common stock after dividends on preferred stock, compared with net income of $17,146,936 for the year ended June 30, 1942, and a balance of $13,313,885 available for common stock in that period.

Sound Basis Is Urged For U.S. Economy

"The quest for security is the fundamental urge of the times and is a universal ailment. Essentially it is an attempt to escape from re-ality. It finds reflection in the 'c

Plea Is Made To Women To Aid Laundries

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 30 — Explaining why Americans are eating meals on more bare tables and why shirt-a-day men have to have at least 28 in their wardrobe now, the Office of War Information appealed today for more women to take laundry jobs.

William S. Kelley, of the Laundry Owners' Association of San Diego, Calif., was quoted as saying that one man in a laundry can do seven times as much work, due to the use of power machinery, as a woman doing laundry at home.

Without laundry service, Mr. Kelley pointed out war workers have to take time off to do their own and will be only one-seventh as efficient as a commercial laundry.

The OWI reported that approximately 600 laundries have closed down this year, chiefly because of lack of help. In some places laundries have up to 200 per cent more work.

Traditionally, about 75 per cent of laundry workers are women, but the war has taught laundries they can use women in places they never did before. In some cities, women are now driving delivery trucks, collecting and delivering laundry, collecting bills, reporting complaints and unloading bundles at the plant.

Here are reasons for the nation's laundry crisis as described by OWI:

Thousands of women who formerly did their laundry at home have taken full-time jobs and must now send it out.

Private laundresses have gone into war jobs leaving their customers to shift for themselves.

Home laundry equipment production is at a standstill.

War production work makes more dirty clothes.

Well-paid workers are buying more clothes and want to change them oftener.

Some military encampments are using commercial laundry facilities.

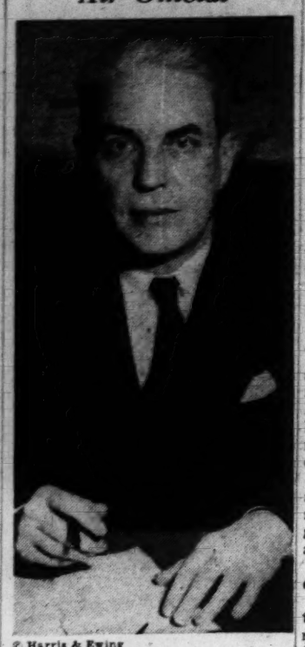
Wages paid to laundry workers are considerably below those paid in war production plants.

Results:

A Houston, Texas, hotel, now provides guests with finger towels, half the size of a regular face towel.

In San Diego, Calif., so much greasy clothing accumulated in one laundry that spontaneous combustion resulted.

Air Official



© Harris & Ewing

Oswald Ryan

Member of the Civil Aeronautics Board.

Parolees Found Making Good As War Opens Doors to Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — The manpower shortage is opening doors of employment, formerly closed, to parolees and others with prison records, and friends of these men believe the road back will be less difficult for them in the future as a result. Employers are finding out that many of them make excellent workers, according to Eugene S. Zemans, Executive Director of the Central Howard Association.

At present, about 2,000 firms in the Chicago area are employing former prisoners. The number, says Mr. Zemans, has jumped way up in the last year and a half. Formerly the firm that was willing to take on the man with a "record" was the exception.

Mr. Zeman's job is help men released from prison make adjustment to free society. Even before the manpower shortage, his association was able to do a great deal to aid these men with the co-operation of employers interested in human rehabilitation. Employers belonging to the Central Howard Association went out of their way to find places in their organization for persons who wanted to make a fresh start. Their interest, of course, was humanitarian.

But in the last year and a half many firms whose executives had no particular interest in parolees have come to the Central Howard Association for workers or have simply let down the bars that formerly excluded all those with known prison records. They need help so badly that they are no longer as selective as they once were. The result, says Mr. Zemans, is that they are finding out that with proper guidance men with prison records can fill important places in industry. While the motive of these personnel executives in hiring released prisoners may be merely to meet serious labor shortages, Mr. Zemans believes that their experience with this type of help is breaking down old prejudices. He hopes they will not be revived after the war.

Another experience is helping to show employers that the former prisoner may become a valued employee. Many released prisoners, he said, have found employment by simply hiding their past and not revealing their prison experiences. When the war demanded the taking of fingerprints, their employers discovered their secrets and incidentally learned that some of their best help were persons who had served time for one cause or other. They now have no desire to dismiss these valued workers, said Mr. Zemans.

He is glad to see the change in labor policy, but his concern is not merely with jobs. He says it is important that the firm hiring the released man give him some special attention, helping him to make his adjustment. In small concerns, the employer himself can do this. In large concerns, it is important, says Mr. Zemans, that the personnel department study the man and place him where he can work successfully.

The Central Howard Association generally takes on those cases when some special assistance is needed. If the U. S. Employment Service can find the man a job, the Association doesn't feel called upon to take the case. But where there appear to be unusual difficulties it does. In its efforts, it has the co-operation of the War Manpower Commission, Mr. Zemans notes.

Experience with these workers show, says Mr. Zemans, that the big majority of them are loyal to their country and eager to do their part in the war effort. His files are full of cases of persons who have returned to free society and are filling jobs to the satisfaction of their employers who not infrequently call up and say, "Can't you send us another man like the one you sent us before?"

War on Bigotry and Intolerance Is Proposed to Begin in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 29—A school program that will reduce intolerance and bigotry in racial, religious, politics, labor and management relations is recommended by Dr. Alonzo F. Myers, of New York University, Chairman of the National Education Commission for the Defense of Democracy Through Education. His plea for an attack on the problem of "disunity," which he charged exists between various groups and interests in the United States, was a feature of the opening of a two-day session of the fourth annual Summer School Business Education Conference at New York University yesterday.

"I believe we must educate for greater tolerance, for better understanding, and for closer co-operation," he declared. "I think we have failed to do this. Most of the bigoted, intolerant, the labor baiters, business baiters, red baiters in our adult population were once pupils in our schools. Perhaps we did not make them that way, but we certainly did not do much to make them different than they are.

"I am suggesting that the schools should deliberately set out to reduce intolerance and bigotry. The acceptance of such a suggestion would inject into school curricula much that is controversial. Society would not permit the schools to get far on such a program unless there was thorough confidence in the loyalty, intellectual honesty and ability of our teachers.

"It is essential that the teaching profession be powerfully organized so that it may insist upon its right and its social obligation to carry out its program in spite of the pressure which inevitably would be exerted upon it from one or more pressure groups which would seek to control or to throttle it."

Thomas C. Biushall, Chairman of the Committee on Education of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, urged a partnership between business and education that will insure postwar prosperity. He outlined this as willingness on the part of the schools to train youth and adults to become skilled producers of goods and services, and a move on the part of business to finance this program by assessing a tax on all business, including farms, for each worker—an assessment which, he declared, will bring much-sought returns.

Anti-Curmudgeonish Portfolio— Ickes 'Nominated' Charm Secretary

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 29 — Though Harold L. Ickes, self styled "curmudgeon," can't remember all of the jobs he holds now, he was nominated for a new one today: Secretary of Charm.

The nomination, made originally by the columnist, Beatrice Fairfax, was relayed to the Cabinet member by a reporter at a press conference.

He rose from his chair and bowed.

A little later, discussing a phase of the fuel problems, Mr. Ickes suddenly turned to his aids and asked, "I'm not co-ordinator of that, am I?"

One day not many months ago, a reporter said something to Mr. Ickes about "PAW."

"What's that?" he countered.

"Why, Mr. Ickes," said the reporter, "that's your own Petroleum Administration for War."

"Thank you. Glad to meet you," the Secretary replied.

Only a few of Mr. Ickes' jobs are listed in the Congressional Directory: Secretary of the Interior; member, Smithsonian Institution, Migratory Bird Conservation Commission, National Archives Council, National Forest Reservation Commission, National Park Trust Fund Board, National Power Policy Committee, and War Production Board; Petroleum Administrator, and Solid Fuels Administrator for War.

Essential List Of Occupations Is Increased

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP)—Additions and changes in the list of essential occupations were announced today by the War Manpower Commission but it was emphasized the action will not compel local boards to defer from military service men engaged in these occupations.

The listing is only issued as a "guide to local boards in the consideration of occupational deferments," the WMC said cautiously. Boards may defer men in other unlisted occupations and draft men not considered "necessary" in the essential occupations.

This boils down to mean that, as before, the local draft boards, subject to appeal, decide who is going and who isn't, regardless of a man's occupation.

Today's additions to the list of essential activities:

Pulpwood cutting and production of pulp [this addition was made to clarify the status of this field at the request of industry]; maintenance and repair of railroad equipment, building, right-of-way and rolling stock; freshman students of agriculture, forestry, pharmacy or optometry [limited to not more than 150 per cent of enrollment during the years 1939-42].

Manufacture of synthetic textiles for civilian use, including rayon and nylon; all types of carbon black manufacturing; mining and dressing of tin ore; production of gypsum and gypsum board; manufacture of mandrel wound products and mandrel winding stock, for packing shell castings; logger-deckhand; agricultural engineers; automotive or agricultural machinery repair parts specialists; electric fuses.

Manufacture of butcher papers, untreated and treated; fruit and vegetable wrapping tissues; pattern tissue; rope and jute; twisting and spinning; wrapping—machine finished and machine glazed; cable and electric installation; twine; mesh cloth and fabrics.

Federal Reserve Bank and branches, excluding member banks; wood base hardboard.

Changes include the removal of the limitation "common carrier" from the essential activity classification of gasoline pipe-line operation; the removal of the qualifying description "carbon graphite and metal graphite" concerning electrodes and removal of the qualifying description "graphite and carbon electrodes" from the following occupational titles: electrode extrusion press supervisor, electrode switchboard operator, furnace packer and impregnator operator supervisor.

Alaska Road Links Now Being Surveyed

EDMONTON, Alberta, July 29 (CP)—Three possible routes for a $6,000,000 highway linking the main road networks of British Columbia to the Alaska Highway are being surveyed, Premier John Hart of British Columbia said in an interview yesterday. Two survey parties are mapping out these routes for the highway which would facilitate transportation of essential war equipment to the Alaska Highway, he said.

Mr. Hart, accompanied by his Secretary, Percy C. Richards, and E. H. Bridgman, British Columbia Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs, arrived here the night of July 27 and left yesterday for Fort Nelson, B. C. He will also visit Hudson Hope. Construction of a water system and a sewage system for Dawson Creek will be discussed.

Questioned regarding construction of a railroad from Prince George, B. C., to Skagway, Alaska, Mr. Hart said "it's still being talked about."

U. S.-Canada Agree On Harvesting Plan

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP)—A reciprocal agreement between United States and Canadian Governments permitting combines and other wheat harvesting and threshing equipment operators to cross the international border to expedite harvests in the two countries was announced July 29 by the War Food Administration.

The agreements became effective immediately.

Requests for equipment will be submitted by United States farmers to county Agriculture Department war boards. The requests will be referred to the chairman of the North Dakota Agriculture Department War Board at Fargo, WFA said, and he will arrange with Canadian officials for operators to enter the United States.

A similar procedure will be used for United States crews desiring to work in Canada.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada

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We carry a complete stock of all standard makes pens and pen-pencil sets.
PENCRAFT INC., 5 Bromfield St. LIB. 3913

INVISIBLE MENDING SERVICE
Moth Holes, Tears, etc.
Rewoven. Little Bldg., R. 30, Boston. Lib. 7806

LOCK Repairs, Auto Keys, Electrical, Plumbing, Repairing, Rear Swartz's Barber Shop, 334 Mass. Ave., BOSTON Ken 7774

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Arcade Typewriter, 120 Boylston St., Boston

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ATTRACTIVE 6-room home, furnished, ready now. $85 per month; modern kitchen, tile bath, screened porch, garage; convenient to churches, schools, stores; excellent train service to Boston. Reading 0683 (Mass.).

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Coast to Coast Real Estate Directory
PUBLISHED WEDNESDAYS
In The Christian Science Monitor

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OPPORTUNITY KNOCKS

A manufacturer looking for a factory in a small nearby country town at sacrifice price may learn of such by addressing LITTLEFIELD "The Factory Man" 580 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Massachusetts

FARMS FOR SALE

FARM, 135 acres; 7 rms., open fireplace, partly furn.; 2-car garage, 2 barns; apple, cherry trees, 1,000 maples; facing Green Mts., East Bath, N. H.; open July 31, Aug. 1; $2000 for quick sale. F. Matthews, "Coolhaven," R. F. D. #1, Woodsville, N. H.

HOUSES TO LET

BOSTON — Comfortably furnished double room; hot and cold running water; walking distance of The Christian Science Mother Church; breakfasts optional. Call Com. 8385.

WANTED—UNFURNISHED

DRAFT DEFERRED executive and wife desire 3 to 5 rm. unf. apt. or home, Hartford Conn. area. Refs. and lease. Call Hartford 32-7296 after 5 P. M. daily or write Box N-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

SUMMER RENTALS

BEAUTIFUL, furnished, nearly new 5-room Cape Cod house, edge of Lexington, Mass.; wooded lot; 3 weeks starting Aug. 14 or 21; $30 per week. 2 Constitution Rd. Lexington 1117-W.

DELIGHTFUL small house on Marblehead harbor; cool, quiet, near transportation, shops; 4 rooms, 2 baths, fireplace; for rent balance of season. Phone Marblehead, (Mass.) 0034.

OFFICE SPACE

PRACTITIONER'S office to let part time. The Little Building, Boston. Box A-58, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 47 COM. AVE.—Nicely furnished room for permanent guest, with breakfast; near Public Garden.

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Large room and kitchen; also single room with board; pleasant; shade trees; parking. Call Lon. 9054.

PHILADELPHIA suburb near Willow Grove—2 large, attractive rooms with running water, twin beds; pleasant country home. Phone Willow Grove 1066 or write Stanley Loose, Woodland Road, Roslyn, Pa.

PAYING GUESTS

GARDEN HOUSE INN
Route #28, West Dennis, Cape Cod, Mass. Telephone Harwich 358-W-1
Comfortable rooms and good food. Hyannis trains met by appointment and free transportation to the beach.

GREEN SHADOWS INN, Lyme, Conn. — A comfortable place for a quiet vacation; cottages; fresh milk, cream, eggs and vegetables.

SHAWMONT 17 Ocean Avenue Ocean Grove, N. J.
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R-E-S-T-H-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE HOME, large veranda, room board, loving care if needed. JANE WILLIAMS, 769 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. ASP. 6929

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CLARK MOVING CO.
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I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their long-distance, local moving and storage of household goods. NORLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 84 Harvard Street, Dorchester, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

DETROIT — Re-weaver, mender; make as high as $75 per week; pleasant environment. Telephone or correspond with Art Textile Weavers, 70 W. Alexanderina, Temple 2-3220.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRL or woman to assist with very light work in home of Christian Scientist and drive car; 3 adults. MRS. R. M. GODSHALK, 3439 Midvale Avenue, Philadelphia, Vic: 3167.

PRACTICAL nurse - housekeeper — (2) adult family; private room and bath; good wages; live in. A. E. B., P. O. Box 307, Lynn, Mass.

WANTED—Protestant working housekeeper; small family; no heavy work; live in. J. I. U., 58 Lee Street, Marblehead, Mass.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Would You Like to Work for The Christian Science Monitor?

Have you one or two days a week you can devote to interesting, constructive work? We need a man or woman to sell Monitor advertising to retail firms in Staten Island, New York. Commission basis. Previous business experience desirable but not required. More important that applicant be well sold on the Monitor. Exceptional opportunity for person desiring part-time work. Applicant should be a member of a Christian Science church on Staten Island, New York, and preferably a resident of Staten Island.

Write N-14, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN available for employment; not subject to draft; formerly executive of refrigerating corporation; capable, responsible; familiar with bank loans, negotiable documents, reports. Write Box N-22, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOOKKEEPER — FULL CHARGE: 15 years' manufacturing experience; full knowledge general ledger, pay roll and taxes; 5-day week; $35.00. Write Box C-19, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

COMPANION (Christian Scientist), household duties; long nursing experience; excellent references. Apply by letter only. Write (Apt. 11-B) 500 West 114th Street, N. Y. C.

EXPERIENCED middle-aged woman, Christian Scientist, is available for domestic employment anywhere. Miss S. H., Pleasant Manor, Marblehead, Mass.

EXPERIENCED housekeeper, Protestant, good cook, wishes position, adult family. Write Box E-2, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MATURE woman, experienced selling, hotel-restaurant management, office detail work, file supervisor, proofreader; adaptable; go anywhere. Write Box K-16, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WOMAN desires to assist public relations director; newspaper reporter and office manager experience; intelligence rating "A"; practical judgment; will plan. Box P-3, 2619 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

CLASSIFIED

United States and Canada (Continued)

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY FOSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

MARBLE TOP FURNITURE
Other antiques, also sewing machine, any condition, wanted by RICHARD R. PINE, 16 Lowell Street, Boston. Cap 2076—Gar 4290.

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TAXI THE DELUXE WAY
BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010

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EDNA BEAUTY SHOP, 4197 Washington St., Roslindale Square, Mass., near Rialto Theatre; all lines of beauty craft. PAR. 7532.

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Specialist in PERMANENT WAVING
R. 502, 120 Tremont St., Boston. Hub. 1964.

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FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 26 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge. TRO. 4620.

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Per Agate Line Per Day

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	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

If you advertise a MAIL ORDER BUSINESS your advertisement is acceptable ONLY at the ALL EDITION rates above.

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Moving and Storage
46 Bromfield St. HANcock 8000

Hauer's
CLEANSING-LAUNDERING
17 CHARLES STREET
PHONE LAF. 2136

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SLIDE-A-DOOR WARDROBE $2.98 Complete with E-Z-DO Moth Humidor
- Wood Framed Doorway
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2023 Centre St., West Roxbury

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EASY WASHER SERVICE
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FALL RIVER'S LARGEST DEPARTMENT STORE
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Make This Store
YOUR headquarters for your needs in your Home, on your Lawn and for Garden Supplies.
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 Main Street Tel. 3870

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1943
The Department Store of the North Shore
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GREENFIELD

August Presentation of Fine Furs
Choose now from our large selection!
WILSON'S
SUN-FUN SHOP

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

LAWRENCE

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

ANTHRACITE COAL
HIGH GRADE
B. L. McDonald Coal Company
Law. 6167 And. 234

MASSACHUSETTS

LAWRENCE (Continued)

Insulate your home with Rockwool. Estimates cheerfully given anywhere in Essex County.
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
Law. 6167 And. 234

LEXINGTON

Products Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor
Meats Fruits Vegetables
Fine Groceries
R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2340. Hours 8 a. m. to 12 daily.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Lowell, Mass.

Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.
Fashion Headquarters for Northern New England
"EXCLUSIVE"
Cambrooke FURS
on LAY-AWAY PLAN!
The BON MARCHE
For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Colorful Printed Table Cloths
Fine even-thread cotton Tablecloths in gaily colorful prints. Size 50x50 inches. Will launder perfectly. $1.00 each.
Goddard Bros
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737
The Quality Store of Greater Lynn

Millinery Looks Ahead To Fall . . .
T. W. ROGERS CO
UNION STREET

Paper and Ink make millions think—
Use Modern Printcraft!
Jackson and Phillips, Inc.
515 Washington Street, Lynn
LY 3-4956

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

AT KOTZEN'S . . .
Better Selection of Quality
FURNITURE
At prices that will save you money . . . Terms 30-day charge accounts or 1 year to pay.
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street Malden 7480
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings

Interested in Investments?
A LOVELY FUR COAT will serve you for years!
F. N. JOSLIN CO.

TIME TO INSURE
PRESCOTT & SON
INSURANCE SPECIALISTS
The Oldest Office in Malden
Established 1855
6 Pleasant Street Malden 2350

Crossword Quiz Answers

R	E	C	R	U	I	T				
		C	R	A	B	S				
S		I	T	A		P				
O	H	M		N	I	L				
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H		I	S	E		M				
		P	O	P	E	S				
F	I	N	A	N	C	E				

MASSACHUSETTS

MALDEN (Continued)

Now is the time to buy YOUR NEW FUR COAT
Gordon's
183 Pleasant Street Malden

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Melrose 4364-R, 9 a. m. to 12 daily, except Sunday and holidays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PRIOR
THE HABERDASHER
Leisure clothes for his summer at home
517 Main Street Tel. Mel. 2613

323 MAIN STREET
Tel. MELrose 2134
Mid-Summer Markdowns
Battery Corset Shop

Checking Accounts
Savings Accounts
Safety Deposit Boxes
MELROSE TRUST CO.

THE FRENCH DOLL BEAUTY SHOPPE
38 Essex Street, Melrose Tel. 4010
Machine and Machineless PERMANENT WAVES
All Types of Waving and Manicure Service

PHONE YOUR ORDERS
MEL. 4200-1-2-3
ANDREWS' MARKETS
Phone Orders Friday for Early Saturday Delivery. 510 Main St.

HIGHLANDS MARKET
It is a pleasure to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Mel. 3638 441 Franklin St.

NEW BEDFORD

—in Old New Bedford
"GULF HILL"
denotes the highest in quality
Restaurant and Ice Cream Bar
596 PLEASANT STREET
Opp. Library in The Heart of The City

GEORGE E. TRIPP
PACKERS and MOVERS
LOCAL and LONG DISTANCE
Van Disinfected After Each Moving
Sand and Gravel Cinders
Second-hand Lumber
276 ELM STREET DIAL 3-3721

TABER'S, Inc.
254-58 Union Street
Central Market and Grocery
"Where the Good Things Gather"
We carry Wright's Silver Cream Nationally Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

NEWTONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday; Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LUMBER
PAINTS
STORM SASH
INSULATION
COMBINATION DOORS
PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 1997
OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL 5 P. M.

Are You Getting A Dividend?
All companies write at the same rates, but our mutual companies have always paid a substantial dividend.
See us today with your insurance problems.
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin Street Bigelow 7394

HELEN CROSS BAKERY
Tasty Home Baked Products—Fresh Daily
Special Attention to Party Work
291 Walnut St. Big. 9841

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

HOSIERY
For Men in the Service
6 for $2.00
Black, white or tan, packed in boxes ready for mailing.
No soldier has enough hosiery!
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued from previous page)

HAVE
LAWN MOWERS
Sharpened and Set NOW!
Precision Work
'Pittsfield Tire' and Battery Shop
West and Center Sts. Howard S. Babbitt

Now is a good time to buy your next winter coat in our
AUGUST COAT EVENT
Convenient terms arranged
ENGLAND BROS.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Tel. Granite 9712, Hours: 8 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Stocktaking Sale

Money saving values in all departments
REMICK'S

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone: Pro. 5799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Alfred A. Veasie Market
Ocean Spray CRANBERRY SAUCE
Choice Meats, Vegetables and Fruits The Best of Everything to Eat
366 BROADWAY SOM. 2610

J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut flowers and potted plants for all occasions. Grown on the premises.
Telephone orders given special care.
328 BROADWAY SOM. 0416

★ Star Market Co. ★
Somerville's Leading Food Store!
Always the Finest Quality
Always the Greatest Variety
491 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQUARE

DANIEL J. COTTER
Plumbing—Heating
Gas Fitting
Remodeling and Repairing a Specialty
45 CEDAR STREET SOM. 1309

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
phone 3-1217, 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CHAS. BROAD TIRE CO.
—GIFTS—
NOVELTIES — LAMPS
Complete Line of Heisey Glassware
77 DWIGHT STREET

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

European Classified

CLOTHES REPAIRING

RENEW-WEAR LTD., turn SUITS — COSTUMES, OVERCOATS like new, 20/—, and save coupons. Post or call, 3, Broadway, Victoria Street, S. W. 1. Abbey 7348.

DRESSMAKING

MARGARET KERR, 115, South Street, Eastbourne—Gowns, furs, millinery, coats, materials made up.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SHROPSHIRE—REST AND STUDY in beautiful surroundings. Glanyrafon Hall, Llanybidwel, Oswestry.

SUSSEX, Hove, Tel. 3033—Sunny bed-sitting rooms, quiet locality, near buses, shops, gardens; board except lunch 2½ gns., breakfast 32/6. Box W-1724, BCM/CSM, London, W. C. 1

TYPEWRITING

BOURNEMOUTH. — Portman Typewriting Bureau (Miss L. H. Carpenter). Legal and General copying. Duplicating. 1, Fisherman's Walk, Tel. Southbourne 378.

England

BOURNEMOUTH

High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants
Alfred Cave Ltd.
TEL. WINTON 213
Prompt Deliveries
Post Office, Moordown, Bournemouth

The Sole Agent for the Noted
"K" SHOES
is
J. A. HAWKES and SON LTD.
6 Branches in Bournemouth and Poole

JUDD
97A POOLE ROAD, WESTBOURNE
83 BOURNEMOUTH ROAD, PARKSTONE
Coal, Anthracite, Coke
TEL. BOURNEMOUTH 959

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH
(Continued)

Wilsons
LADIES' FASHIONS
82-86, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth
626, 628 Christchurch Road, Boscombe
1, Catherine Street, Salisbury
4, Cathedral Close, Exeter
38, 42, 44, South Street, Worthing

SHOP AT
Plummers
Old Christchurch Road Tel. 7000
Also at—
BRIGHTON, HASTINGS, TUNBRIDGE WELLS, EASTBOURNE, LEWES, TEOVIL, HAILSHAM, BOSCOMBE, SOUTHAMPTON, WEYMOUTH, BATH, WINCHESTER

Bournemouth's Premier
FURNISHING STORE
J. J. Allen Ltd
THE QUADRANT TEL. 512

Jerrauld's
Fashion Specialists
89-91 Old Christchurch Road and Commercial Road
Telephone 6750—6781

COLLENET & CO.
13 THE ARCADE
LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S HAIRDRESSERS and PERFUMERS
Permanent Waving a Speciality
TEL. 2016

BealeSons
BEALE & SONS Ltd
The Store for Value and Service
Established Nearly 80 Years
COMMERCIAL ROAD PHONE 5000

BRISTOL

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
UNION STREET, BRISTOL PHONE 24453
Morning Refreshments
Light Vegetarian Luncheons Teas
NEW BRANCH CAKE SHOP
QUEEN'S COURT, Nr. Victoria Rooms
Clifton. Phone 36787

Brooks of Bristol
DYERS
and
DRY CLEANERS
Jolly & Son Ltd
(Late College Green)
62/64 Whiteladies Road, Bristol 8 Tel. 38401
The Noted House for HOUSEHOLD LINEN of good QUALITY

BROMLEY

For High Class Jewellery Watches and Clocks
E. W. PAYNE
(Bromley) Ltd.
GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS
High Street, Bromley and Beckenham
Phone RAV. 0502

URIDGE'S STORES
Family Grocers and Provision Merchants
BROMLEY CHISLEHURST
Quality—Value—Service

E. A. VICKERS & SON LTD.
Builders—Decorators
18 LONDON LANE BROMLEY
Telephone Ravensbourne 1264

CHELTENHAM

BRUNNER'S CAFÉ
Luncheons
Teas
23 and 25, Clarence Street

FAMILY GROCERS and PROVISION MERCHANTS
W. Vale & Co. Ltd.
93/94 Winchcombe Street Tel. 2733

SHIRERS & LANCES
Furniture • Linens • Fashions
Cafe Light Luncheons, Afternoon Teas
Promenade and Clarence Street
TEL. 2061

DUDLEY

MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
DUDLEY

HEREFORD

MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
HEREFORD

ENGLAND

NORWICH

Phone NORWICH 22766
For House Decorating, Plumbing, Hot Water Fitting, Electric Lighting, etc.
PULLEN & MASE
St. Giles Street, Norwich

ALLEN & DAWS
Jewellers
NEW address
17 St. Giles Street, Norwich
Tel. Norwich 22824

OXFORD

Elliston & Cavell Ltd
OXFORD
Oxford's Modern Store

PAIGNTON

BRAUNTON of PAIGNTON
GOWNS—MILLINERY
Lincoln Bennett and Reslaw Models

PINNER

W. H. ETHERIDGE
For Upholstering and Bedding
CURTAINS
BLINDS, LOOSE COVERS
A. R. P. MATERIALS
20, Bridge Street, Pinner Phone 221

PLYMOUTH

Come to
Pophams
THE WEST COUNTRY SHOPPING RENDEZVOUS
When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
POPHAMS—PLYMOUTH

Handbag Repairs and Re-linings
Prompt and careful attention
UNDERHILL'S
(Dept. "E")
101, Tavistock Road, Plymouth

RICHMOND and District

Wright Bros Ltd
RICHMOND. SURREY
The Leading Drapers and House Furnishers in the District
Early Closing Day—Wednesday

Repairs!
Deane Bros
Footwear Repairing Craftsmen
Collected and Delivered. Tel. RICHMOND 1671
76 Sheen Road RICHMOND

SUTTON—Surrey

SHINNERS RESTAURANT
for Luncheons & Teas
HIGH STREET, SUTTON

TORQUAY

WILLIAMS & COX
Drapers and Silk Mercers
AUTUMN MILLINERY DISPLAYS
4a, 5, 6 STRAND, TORQUAY
TELEPHONE 4314

WAYCOTTS
AUCTIONEERS
House, Land, and Estate Agents
4-5, Fleet Street, Torquay Phone 4333
(Also Victoria Street, Paignton)

Edward Henry Sermon
High-Class Gem Work
JEWELLER and SILVERSMITH
Emblem Jewellery
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

SLADE & SON
Abbey Stores
Torquay
For Reliable Grocery

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Complete House Furnishers
Removals and Storage
Phone 2525 **Waymarks** Ltd Phone 2525
The Fiveways, Tunbridge Wells

WORCESTER

MILK MAID MILK BARS
CONSUMABLE FOOD SPECIALISTS
WORCESTER

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Thanks to Somebody

Decatur, Ill.

Being the sort of traveler for whom the "Stop! Have You Left Anything?" signs are posted, I should be always on my guard. Recently, my carelessness cost me considerable anguish but nothing else, thanks to somebody's thoughtfulness.

We were beginning the return trip from Pittsburgh. It had been an especially happy week end and my thoughts were already occupied with pleasant memories. That may account partly for the fact that I didn't miss my purse until we were on the train. Then I realized in panic that I had left it on a bench outside the suburban station which we were rapidly leaving behind. There was nothing to do until we reached Pittsburgh proper, but once there we rushed to the passenger agency with our sad story. He called the station at once. He reported the purse was gone. My heart was already in my shoes, so it would be inaccurate to say it sank. I counted over in my mind the contents of the purse—about fifteen dollars, glasses, keys, fountain pen—how I wished I could learn to be careful!

The agent was just beginning the routine "Now-if-you'll-give-me-your-name—" when he was interrupted. A conductor was saying, "Somebody just turned this in," and he was holding out—my purse!

At the time, the relief that the lost was found was, of course, uppermost in my mind. Since then, I've had time to consider how much I am indebted to someone who took the trouble to bring my purse with him to the city and turn it in. As he "wished to remain anonymous," my gratitude cannot be directed to him specifically, so I am hoping that this random shot may find its mark.—N. A. S.

Daily Anecdote

Miracle Worker

A famous American novelist was talking about the difference between realism and romanticism in fiction. To make his views on the subject clear he told of a young man who proposed to his sweetheart thus:

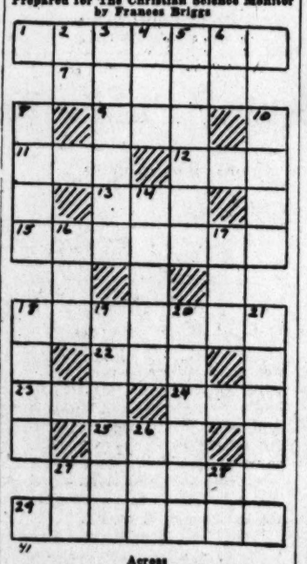
"Darling, it shall be my life's purpose to surround you with every comfort and anticipate and gratify your every wish."

That, said the novelist, was the romanticist speaking.

The girl, a realist, replied sweetly: "Oh, Jack, how wonderful of you—and all on fifteen dollars a week, too!"

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs

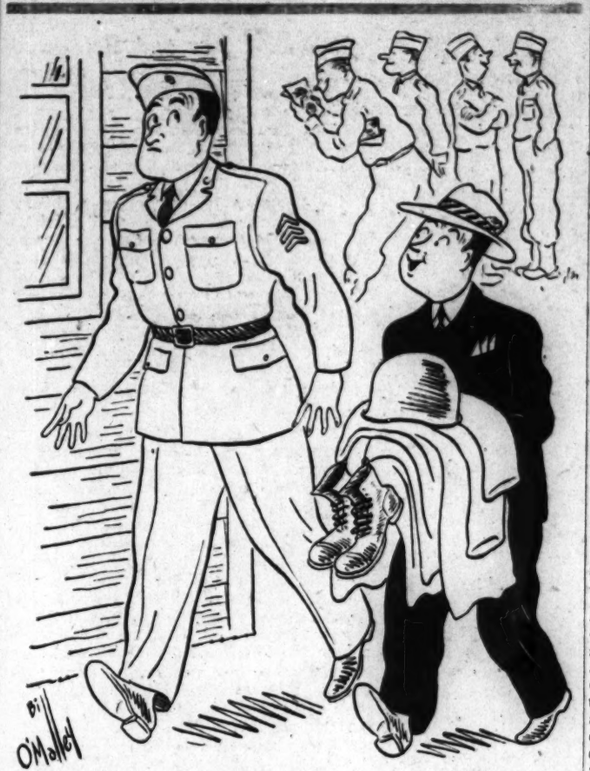


Across
1—What do you call a newly enlisted soldier, sailor in the navy, or marine?
7—What creatures run sideways rather than straight ahead?
9—What is a city of Paraguay?
11—What is the practical unit of electrical resistance?
12—Nothing.
13—What article of food is often "coddled"?
15—What musician would be most apt to play so-called "Raindrop Prelude"?
18—According to Goldsmith, what "are the beautiful hieroglyphics of nature"?
22—What is 23rd letter of Greek alphabet?
23—To rest.
24—Appomattox, Virginia, was scene of surrender of what famous general?
25—What is a suffix equivalent to "ize"?
27—"Essay on Man" is whose poem?
29—What is the science and practice of raising and expending public revenue?

Down
2—What is a profit meaning "out of"?
3—What peninsula lies between Sea of Azov and Black Sea?
4—Rodent.
5—What is a river of Equatorial Africa?
6—Krinkle.
8—Simple Simon "washed himself with blacking-ball because he had no" what?
10—What is a plan, scheme, or outline of a literary composition?
14—4 Down does what?
16—What State of U. S. ranks third in population (abbr.)?
17—Baronet's title.
18—Normande sauce is served with what?
19—What is the exercise of the power of choice?
20—Who is Ruth Sherwood's sister in certain stage play?
21—Who was Noah's eldest son?
26—Mineral spring.
27—Mixed type.
28—Savannah River separates what State from Georgia (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun —Bill O'Malley



"Now, Sergeant, I don't expect any favors—just treat me like all the others."

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this new feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptible. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

"I'm a newspaperman," says R. N. L., Woodhaven, L. I., "and for fifteen years I've been banging away at a typewriter, day in and day out, Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and two weeks in summer excepted.

"It's been my ambition all these years, and I'm going to make it yet, to be able to beat a tattoo of 'Yankee Doodle' on my typewriter and still have whatever I'm writing make sense.

"If you think it's easy, you try it!"

* * *

Here's one from L. M. N., housewife and resident of Bonnington Falls, B. C., that should receive the instant and enthusiastic approval of all housewives and—ahem—not a few husbands.

"My Secret Ambition is to create a table equipped with a button which I push after the meal, and—presto!—all the soiled dishes disappear into the depths of the table's interior where the dishes are washed, dried, and placed in readiness for the next repast. Then, on pressing another button, they all appear again."

* * *

"I am a war worker, writer, et al," confides M. M. P., Conn.

"My deep and secret desire, some day, somewhere, in some distant city, is to go down the street and hear a few bars of some one of my songs whistled or hummed by a passer-by."

To Miss B. C. T., of Iowa, she sympathetically adds: "At the age of seven, I, too, aspired to be a tight-rope walker, training by way of a clothesline between the cherry trees on my grandfather's farm. Shake!"

A Verse for Today . . .

To the LORD *our God belong mercies and forgivenesses*—DAN. 9:9

Did You Ever Wonder

How a 'Doodle Bug' Can Help Locate Buried Pipes?

The "doodle bug" (as it is popularly known) is a contrivance of the Jules Verne-Rube Goldberg order by means of which the user hopes to be able to locate buried and unseen metallic objects.

Originally the doodle bug was a gadget composed of radio tubes, wires, loop aerials, and earphones, highly recommended (by the inventor) for locating buried treasure, veins of gold, etc. In the field of treasure hunting, the doodle bug did not prove very practical.

Today, however, it has developed into a device of considerable military and commercial importance.

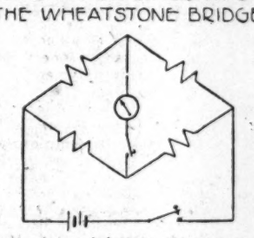
One useful modern type of doodle bug involves the use of electromagnetic fields. A detector for spotting buried land mines, for instance, can use what is known as a Wheatstone bridge, invented by an English physicist in connection with the development of the telegraph.

In this device, two circuits are so adjusted as to balance one another under ordinary circumstances. But when the loop of wire attached to the device is passed over a point on the earth's surface under which a metallic object, such as a land mine, is buried, the presence of the metal distorts the circuits in the device, causing a buzzer to send a warning signal to the earphones the user of the detector is wearing.

Another modern type of doodle bug can aid in tracing the course of underground pipe lines. A portable transmitter is attached to an exposed portion of the pipe line, causing the pipe line to serve as a carrier for an alternating current, setting up an electromagnetic field around the pipe.

The pipe's direction can be traced by a portable detecting device having a loop aerial. The loop is carried in a vertical position, and by the stretch of the signals received in the earphones the user can tell when he is directly

CONVENTIONAL DIAGRAM OF THE WHEATSTONE BRIDGE



above the current-carrying pipe.

It also is possible by this device to tell how deeply the pipe lies buried. After locating the point directly over the pipe, the loop can be tilted at an angle of, say, 45 degrees and moved to one side of the pipe until the strength of the signal again indicates that the loop is pointing edgewise straight to the pipe.

A triangle is thus formed with the buried pipe at the apex, and since the base and the including angles are known, the distance from the base to the apex (or pipe) may be readily computed.

—W. P. Keasbey

FACTS FIGURES
A BRITISH SEAMAN WAS WASHED OFF A WARSHIP BY A HUGE WAVE. THEN WASHED BACK ABOARD AGAIN BY ANOTHER WAVE—AND HE DIDN'T DROP AN ORANGE HE WAS EATING
PRIVATE
WHEN THE SUN COMES OUT I'LL BE IN
IT'S A FACT SOME SPECIES OF CUTTLE-FISH HAVE EYES 14 INCHES IN DIAMETER
K PARRIS
WHEN IT RAINS IT IS COMMON PRACTICE TO CANCEL ALL BUSINESS APPOINTMENTS IN PARAGUAY UNTIL THE SUN SHINES.

In Lighter Vein

Modern Miss

A Wac promoted, sped in glee
To find some boy and wheedle
Him to sew her chevrons on,
She couldn't thread a needle.

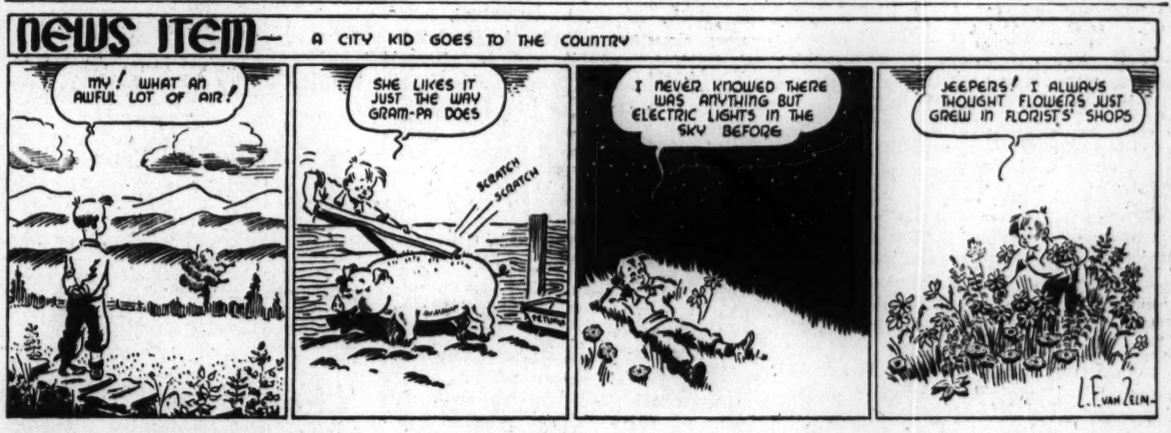
The Modern Subject

Grandpa: "I hear you're doing well in school, Alvin. What is your favorite subject—reading, writing or arithmetic?"

Alvin: "Don't be absurd, grandfather. I worked out the best plan for post-war reconstruction."—Atlanta Two Bells.

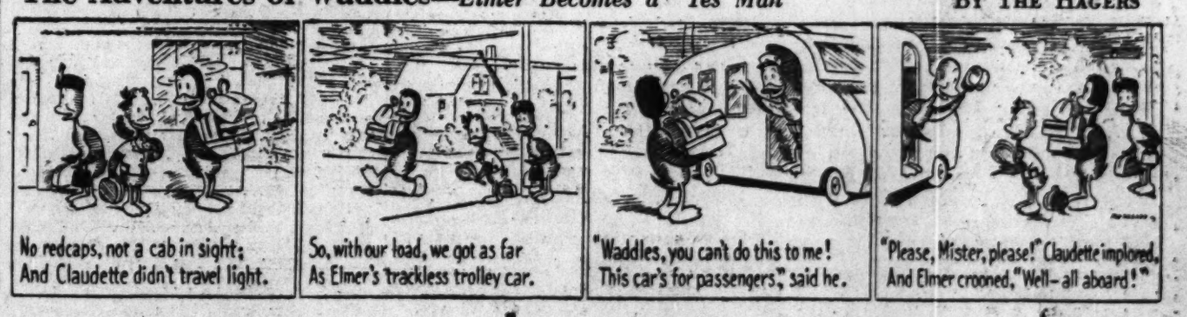
Quotation

The tongue should not be suffered to outrun the mind.—CHILO


NEWS ITEM— A CITY KID GOES TO THE COUNTRY
MY! WHAT AN AWFUL LOT OF AIR!
SHE LIKES IT JUST THE WAY GRAM-PA DOES
SCRATCH SCRATCH
I NEVER KNOWED THERE WAS ANYTHING BUT ELECTRIC LIGHTS IN THE SKY BEFORE
JEEPERS! I ALWAYS THOUGHT FLOWERS JUST GREW IN FLORISTS' SHOPS
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—Time to Go Home
BY LE PELLEY
I SUPPOSE WE OUGHT TO PACK OUR STUFF TO GO HOME — BUT I GUESS MARMADUKE WILL DO IT FOR US...
IF WE AREN'T PACKED WE WON'T GET ANY LUNCH! BUT I'm SURE MARMADUKE WILL GET IT DONE...
HE'S ALWAYS TAKING CARE OF EVERYTHING
SAY... WHAT'S THAT OUT IN THE WATER?
HELLO BOYS...
MARMADUKE!
AREN'T YOU PACKING OUR STUFF?!
HE ONLY PACKED HIS OWN!
HE'S SO UNDEPENDABLE!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—Your Own Attitude Makes a Difference
BY RODGERS
"I don't believe Blackie would do a thing like that!" I told ol' Jerry.
"Well, if he wouldn't he's different from any crow I ever knew!" Jerry declared.
"Yes, but have you ever tried to be friendly to a crow?" I asked.
"Well — no," Jerry admitted


The Adventures of Waddles—Elmer Becomes a "Yes Man"
BY THE HAGERS
No redcaps, not a cab in sight;
And Claudette didn't travel light.
So, with our load, we got as far
As Elmer's trackless trolley car.
"Waddles, you can't do this to me!
This car's for passengers," said he.
"Please, Mister, please!" Claudette implored.
And Elmer crooned, "Well—all aboard!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1943

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Italy as Battleground

Allied gains in Sicily and the assurance from Undersecretary Patterson—one of the most careful and accurate of American spokesmen—that complete victory in Sicily is only a matter of days, bear directly on the decisions being made in Rome. So too, most definitely, does the cogent offer broadcast to the Italian people by General Eisenhower. It is reported that these clear and generous terms have reached Italians, not through their press or radio but through underground channels and mimeographed leaflets.

Apparently the Badoglio regime is either bargaining with the Allies or sparring for time against the Germans. Its official radio line is that the Allies said they were fighting Fascism and since Mussolini and the Fascist Party are gone, they should stop fighting Italy. Of course this overlooks the nub of the situation—Italy lies between the Nazis and the Allies and still serves as a base for Hitler's armies. General Eisenhower did not ask the Italians to put the Germans out, but merely to stop helping them.

Possibly the only way for Italy to stop helping Hitler is to let the Allies in. And probably the neatest way to do that is secretly and suddenly so the shift will be complete and Italians will be protected so far as possible from Nazi reprisals. Such an operation may be shaping behind all the talk. But a resumption of Allied bombing over southern Italy is read in some quarters as a sign that Badoglio has already rejected the Eisenhower offer.

What Rome is really asking for is not clear. No realistic statesman can expect to be allowed to escape into neutrality after the course Italy has followed. Rome could be seeking some assurances about provisions of coal and food and the conditions under which Allied occupation will take place. Amid all the uncertainties, occupation is the key. And unless all the signs are misleading, the Badoglio Government cannot much longer resist the pressures both from Allied military power and its own still suppressed but peace-demanding people.

Breaking the Fascist Stick

Italy's Fascism came in like a lion and went out like a lamb. Like a somewhat reluctant lamb, perhaps, but nevertheless with so little resistance as to make all free people reflect how vaporous the outpourings of its chief spokseman had seemed to them.

The free people were right. The ideology of Fascism was a mist before the eyes. Its strength was mostly the weakness of men and nations unwilling to take the risks of opposing it.

Now the Italian Cabinet, presided over by Premier Badoglio, has dissolved the Fascist Party, closed up its special tribunal which was no real court but an instrument for the suppression of opposition, and taken other steps toward constitutional government.

The symbol of Fascism was the bundle of sticks, or "fasces," which, as the old fable tells us, were indestructible while they remained together though they could be broken one by one. The adoption of this symbol by Italian Fascists was as misleading as most of their assertions. The Fascists had only one stick in the bundle—Benito Mussolini. When he was discredited at last by his ill-conceived attempt at empire-building there was nothing left of the Party.

But its history should stand as a warning to free men for all time. It is the history of violence, of the idolatry of utter materialism, and the shameless adoption of deceit as a policy, all undertaken with such unrestrained bombast as to prevent sane men from taking its manifestations seriously.

Il Duce was the age's biggest joke—until he became one of its biggest tragedies. Fascism was at first a circus. Then at one time it became in some men's eyes—and write this down as a commentary on the confusion of our times—one of two choices, each an extreme. The higher ground of freedom was lost sight of by those who tried to choose between extremes.

Of course, there are Fascists in Italy still. They will watch every opportunity to reassert their control. And some conservative elements may once more see them as allies in a struggle against liberal concepts. Moreover, the materials of Fascism are latent in human thinking. Italy has no monopoly on them. But the emptiness of Fascist swagger, and the smashing of the myth of its invincibility by determined opposition should remain one of the great lessons of history.

South Africa—a Confirmation

The elections in the Union of South Africa reflect an awareness now shared by all free peoples that the liberty and security of one State are closely related to the liberty and security of others. Despite a continuous barrage of Axis propaganda urging isolationism and the severing of the ties between South Africa and the British Commonwealth—or perhaps partly because of this propaganda—the coalition Government headed by Prime Minister Jan Christiaan Smuts has been returned to office with a significant increase in its strength.

When, four years ago, the Nationalist Prime Minister, Gen. J. B. M. Hertzog, tried to keep South Africa out of the war, he was defeated in the House of Assembly by a margin of only thirteen votes. Today the majority by which the Government holds power is 67 seats. This gain is not only a reflection of the awareness of free peoples, in South Africa and the world over, as to the nature of the threat against their liberties; it is a tribute to the foresightedness and steadfastness of Prime Minister (Marshal) Smuts, a great and inspiring leader, who has helped to make plain that isolationism among free peoples is a ready tool for tyrants.

The election in South Africa is a heartening sign not only of that nation's determination to play its full part in the war but of the growing preparedness of all free peoples to play, together, a decisive part in winning a durable peace.

The Roads to Tokyo

All day the coded messages sputtered into the Naval Operations Office. They came from submarines that oscillated to mother ships, from planes with amusing names like "Snuffy Smith" that spoke the easy jargon of American youth, from "walky talkies" that crackled with the zing of machine gun bullets. And when the reports were in, they added up to a busy day in the Pacific.

Submarines had sunk ten more Japanese ships, damaged four others; soldiers and marines advancing by tortuous inches on Munda airfield had destroyed 14 more enemy pill boxes. First crews of the bombers back in Hawaii after raiding Wake told of strengthened Japanese forces there. American fliers shot down 57 Japanese planes and probably destroyed 42 others in the past five days, Chungking advised, giving the United Nations mastery over the skies from Hankow to Hainan Island. After detailed study of the July 18 raid on Paramushiro, Naval forces in the Aleutians reported on enemy weaknesses. Another smash at Kiska was noted.

Thus, the war of attrition goes on. Thus the pincers inexorably draw closer from the North, the South, the East, the West. There is much distance yet to travel. It is further from Kiska to Munda than it is from San Francisco to St. Johns, Newfoundland.

But already the Japanese are restive. Their Naval spokesman, who so frequently announced the "annihilation" of the United States Fleet, has been removed from his post. The Tokyo radio boasts that conquest of Java, Burma, Borneo has made Japan a "have" nation, but adds: "The difficulty at present is that these materials cannot be brought immediately to Japan because of a lack of transport."

The American Navy claims to have sunk 210 Japanese ships, to have probably sunk another 29 and to have damaged 58. Lack of transport, indeed.

Not the least encouraging aspect of this war of attrition is Japan's persistence in sending out small, relatively ineffective forces to supply its beleaguered garrisons. Apparently, their strange notions of "face" compel them to run their "Tokyo Express" missions of easily attacked light warships and transports to stations under siege, but their vivid realization of their utter dependence upon seapower prevents them from risking forces substantial enough either to deliver effective relief or successfully fight off attack.

In the meantime, the swish of torpedoes, the earth-shaking bombardments, the furious air assaults, the merciless land fighting mount in unrelenting fury on all the roads that lead to Tokyo.

The Man on the Eight Twenty insists that a spoon should be standard equipment with berry pies—by which we gather he is definitely opposed to the cornstarch school of pie-baking.

It can be authoritatively stated that there will be no World's Fair in the United States this year in the interest of promoting tourist traffic.

The Bookshelf

Balancing War and Reform

Random quotation from David Hinshaw's THE HOME FRONT (New York: Putnam. $3) gives the following:

"The only really able leadership in the entire food situation in the country has come from a private individual, former President Hoover."

"A vast amount of convincing testimony and evidence could be presented to show that high Administration officials fought uncompromisingly to put over the New Deal social and economic program with their right hands, while with their left hands they slugged away at the Axis Powers."

"Although the President is frequently badly advised on personnel and organization, the fact remains that he himself is mainly responsible for the bad organization of the war program."

* * *

Persons to whom such outspoken observations as these about the domestic management of the war sound good, will probably enjoy the book. A New Dealer, on the contrary, might be antagonized. Mr. Hinshaw, a Quaker who lives at West Chester, Pa., and spends his time studying government, is described by his publisher as "probably the best known and most useful unknown man in American life." His views may be useful to conservatives and even to the middle-of-the-roaders, but it is doubtful whether those connected with the Administration will get much of a lift from his accusations that they have disingenuously pushed social and industrial reforms under the guise of war emergency measures.

The thesis of the book is that the American people have made a "far better war record than has the Administration"—which may not be entirely agreed with by those who have observed the tolls of absenteeism and the public reaction to gasoline rationing. The author fails to consider that the citizens of a democracy are supposed to get the brand of leadership they deserve.

Mr. Hinshaw has collected a valuable summary of disturbances on the home front since Pearl Harbor, but some of his predictions and opinions may prove him too self-assured. For instance, he sees evidence that OPA, and perhaps WLB, may "soon go the way of all New Deal alphabetical agencies—that is, into the discard where the letters can be rearranged into another magic square, the open sesame of a new Government agency which in turn would live a brief, unhappy, makeshift experience."

* * *

Mr. Hinshaw has been advertised as a middle-of-the-roader, but at times he veers sharply to the right. The most valuable and entertaining part of his book to future generations will be a study he has made on "Newspapers and the War," showing what the American people were thinking during the week Aug. 9-15, 1942.

Looking into the future, Mr. Hinshaw sees the Nation striving to attain an economic system which will give industry an opportunity to benefit from its talents and efforts and at the same time look after "the poor in spirit, in purpose, in ambition, body and mind." "No system," he says, "can be created in which the numskulls, the trifling, and the thriftless will not reappear in each generation." Those are strong words, where Mr. Hinshaw and the New Deal part company.

M. H.

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men. . . . To use books rightly.—Ruskin.

On a Free Press

The only security of all is in a free press. The force of public opinion cannot be resisted, when permitted freely to be expressed. The agitation it produces must be submitted to. It is necessary to keep the waters pure. We are all, for example, in agitation even in our peaceful country. For in peace as well as in war, the mind must be kept in motion.—JEFFERSON TO LAFAYETTE, 1823.

Putting It Up to Him

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

In Defense of Bureaucracy

There have appeared recently an editorial, comments in the Wide Horizon Column, and letters from readers in The Christian Science Monitor regarding Washington bureaucracy.

The writer has been employed by the Government for more than twenty-six years, six of which were spent in Panama during the construction of the Panama Canal.

A few years ago, by an Act of Congress, the President was given authority by Congress to abolish and consolidate overlapping Government bureaus. I believe he appointed a committee to investigate, and as a result, the writer is informed, very few bureaus were found to be overlapping or duplicating the work of others, and very few were consolidated or abolished.

If you will recall, at the beginning of the present administration we had the highest tariff ever known in this country to protect the manufacturer, and it was said that the prices for farm products had reached the lowest ever known in this country.

As a result Congress set up the Agriculture Adjustment Administration. Its principal functions were to establish markets, control production, and establish a parity price on farm products in comparison with the rise in price on manufactured goods. This, to a great extent, has been accomplished.

In order to conserve, prevent hoarding and insure a fair distribution of the necessities of life at a fair price, the Office of Price Administration was set up. This was hastily thrown together. It does not appear to have any jurisdiction over the production or the marketing of the commodities which it is rationing. The functioning of this bureau comes into daily contact with practically every family in the United States and that is where the rub comes in. Whether this is a correct set-up I am unable to say. You must judge it by the results it has accomplished, and not by political and newspaper gibes. Where would this country be today if nothing had been done to check the hoarding and the rapidly increasing prices of necessities?

I do not believe that our country is suffering half as much from the so-called bureaucracy as it is suffering from black markets, strikes, price gougers, those who sell their Government defective war material, draft dodgers, saboteurs, subversive organizations.

Congress has appropriated billions of dollars which have gone to our manufacturers for plant expansion and war material contracts. There has been strike after strike in these plants until Congress in desperation was forced to pass an antistrike law. Some manufacturers have been accused and some convicted of selling their government defective war material.

Do you see any inefficiency in the operation of the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marine Corps in either the Atlantic or Pacific war zones? Those that are pointing their finger at Government bureaucracy and Government inefficiency, in the writer's opinion, do not have a leg to stand on. ALVIN SIEGFRIED

Washington

"Finito"

Anyone who failed to be thrilled by your leading editorial, "Finito," surely must be hopelessly obdurate. For its complete comprehension of the Italian situation and its clear and forthright expression it stands apart. Here is one quotation which should be memorized: "If military necessity dictates anything resembling another Darlan deal, the political aftermath may be even more troublous than that in North Africa."

Temporizing with the forces of evil and deception is bound to discredit, if, indeed, it does not destroy, real democracy.

Who will question the wisdom of Jefferson's declaration that "The whole art of government consists in being honest"? And Wendell Willkie crystallized his guiding principle when he wrote in "One World" these words: "I make no defense of expediency, military, political, temporary, or otherwise. For I believe the moral losses of expediency always far outweigh the temporary gains." "The moral losses"—therein lies the heart of this great issue. How can we hope to have the confidence of the enslaved peoples we would rescue if we resort to deception and compromise with evil on our way?

Boston L. C. PARKER

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

That "Shelf" of Postwar Public Works

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

One of the most interesting parts of Mr. Roosevelt's radio address Wednesday night was the announcement that the Administration "is laying plans to be submitted to the Congress" for reconverting the country from a wartime to peacetime basis.

Just what these plans are and just what Congress will do about them is anybody's guess. It looks simple at first, for the over-all object is one with which everyone agrees. The minute you begin to try to formulate plans for this objective, however, you begin to see how controversial the thing is.

* * *

Somewhere in most arguments on the subject comes the point where a "shelf" of public works is advocated to ease the shock of demobilization. But this requires all sorts of advance planning and Government activity. Probably Mr. Roosevelt has something of this sort in mind.

In a recent speech, Frank W. Herring, Assistant Director of the National Resources Planning Board, which Congress has just ordered dissolved, discussed the subject. It is true, he says, that a total "shelf" of 7.7 billion dollars of Federal construction projects exists on paper. However, he whittles this down. The items are largely names, he says, and nothing more. For example, 1.35 billion dollars of the total hasn't even been surveyed; another group of 3:35 billion dollars hasn't yet had congressional authorization to start detailed planning, and there are other exceptions. It is his careful, considered judgment that if the war stopped tomorrow only perhaps 600 million dollars' worth of Federal construction projects could be gotten under way "during the first twelve months."

This is a pretty serious matter. It is like sailing across the ocean with inadequate lifeboats. Mr. Roosevelt had a good line in his radio talk about not being able to pick up a telephone to order a campaign without preparation. The same thing is true about peace and demobilization. You can't do a good job if you postpone it to the last minute and try to extemporize it.

Mr. Herring offers some hints about the time it takes to prepare a "shelf" of public works. If America wanted something really big, something adequate to help ease the burden of the Nation's greatest demobilization, a 7.7 billion dollar "shelf" might not be too large. The planning cost for each billion dollar's worth of construction is estimated at 4 per cent, that is, 40 million dollars. Would an economy-minded Congress appropriate sums of that magnitude in advance? It has just abolished the NRPB, which was compiling the "shelf," and rather patted itself on the back for its economy.

Here is another item Mr. Herring mentions. It takes a lot of engineers, architects, surveyors, and the like to plan a billion dollars' worth of construction. Can you guess how much? Well, Herring has a pat formula, the technical manpower requirements for each billion is about "10,000 man-years."

* * *

When you try to break that down into layman's language, you see an army of 10,000 technically skilled men (who aren't very easy to find these days) working in shirtsleeves over blueprints or with surveyors' instruments for a year. They have to do their bit before the next stage can start.

What it all boils down to is that unless Congress and the President agree to their plans right away, this particular phase of postwar rehabilitation probably won't be ready when the time comes.

As an all too frequent watcher of congressional activities, it is hard for this observer to visualize the legislature taking any grandiose plan like this and getting it started well in advance. One is always prepared with Congress, of course, to be agreeably surprised. Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt may have other ideas. Yet the general truth of his phrase still holds good: "We cannot just pick up the telephone and order a new campaign to start the next week."

The Wide Horizon

Danish Youth Organizing

By Julius Moritzen

Despite the fact that their country is dominated by the Nazis, or because of it perhaps, the young people of Denmark have organized into groups on a national scale of such proportions as to prove to the invaders that neither through studied blandishments nor force will it be possible for them to make the Danish youth exchange their loyalty to their king and the nation for a system of government not only abhorrent to their ideal but wholly foreign to what they have been accustomed.

Under the leadership of Prof. Hal Koch, an outstanding educator and follower of the Grundtvig Folk School system, the Danish youth movement is extending its work through the cities as well as the entire countryside. For some unknown reason the Gestapo have so far refrained from placing Professor Koch under arrest, as has been the case with some other educators who have declared their opposition to the Nazis. And yet, he has been as outspoken in his antagonism as any, and continues through his lectures and writings to show an uncompromising attitude toward the invaders and what they stand for.

Denmark is dotted with camps where the young people of both sexes are giving expression to their love of liberty and co-operation. The purpose of these camps is mainly to bring the youth from the cities into the country where they can help the farmers in many ways. For instance, the shortage of coal in Denmark has necessitated finding other kinds of fuel, and the peat deposits, of which there is a great abundance, are now being worked to the fullest extent.

* * *

How the Danish youth responded in an emergency was illustrated last summer when a little town on the island of Drejø was almost destroyed by fire. A voluntary work service was immediately organized and city youth and country youth together went to work with a will and rebuilt the place in quick order.

In certain of the camps, exclusive for young women, these come to the aid of the farmers' wives, and thereby are gaining much experience that will stand them in good stead when later they have households of their own.

Unable to organize militarily, yet it is a fact that the young people of the country realize their responsibilities and stand ready to defend their love of freedom in every possible way. Recently, the Danish youth movement was represented at an international youth gathering in Brentwood, Essex, England. A similar gathering was held in Maidenhead, near London, and here the Danish delegates obtained valuable advice based on English experiences gained from the attacks by Nazi bombers. Needless to say that whatever information was obtained in England with regard to national defense was taken to heart by the Danish visitors.

Henrik de Kauffmann, the Minister of Denmark, recently spoke before the New York University on Denmark's unshakable determination to remain free and independent, and he credited the young people of his country with showing the way.

* * *

The Danish clergy is heart and soul in favor of the young people working in unison for their mutual benefit, considering it a moral influence of great value. It is believed to be the forerunner for a closer Scandinavia, when once the common enemy is driven out. So also the Danish Y. M. C. A. is interesting itself in the youth movement. The well-known clergyman, Gunnar Engberg, head of the Y. M. C. A., declares it is the duty of the church to mix in politics under existing circumstances.

"The Danish Y. M. C. A.," he declared recently, "will fearlessly and enthusiastically support the conception that promises must be kept, that justice must be dispensed to men and women, Jews and Christians alike, without consideration of social or racial differences. Will the government tell the truth, keep promises, treat all on an equal basis, let justice and not brutal power reign? If not, the entire Danish Y. M. C. A. will lead the Christian Youth movement in opposing the government, no matter the consequences. Others will follow."

The leader of the so-called "Inner Mission," Dr. Christian Bartholdy, a very powerful Christian group that formerly was inclined to take the view that Christians must keep aloof, and not mingle in politics or worldly affairs, says that all must realize now the time has come to change a point of view that no longer holds good. Religious predelictions are no longer a thing to serve as an excuse for not acting firmly in the face of Denmark's peril.

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